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THE NONCONFORMIST.

"The dissidence of dissent and the protestantism of the protestant religion."

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

ETHICS OF NONCONFORMITY.

No. VIII.

OUT-AND-OUTISM.

THE ingenuity with which men contrive to hide their motives, first from others, and then from themselves, is truly marvelous. Behind the screen of a common maxim, a current phrase, a proverb, or even a mere name, the thoughts which are thought, and the deeds which are done, nominally, for the truth's sake, really for the sake of self, if examined by the tell-tale light of honest day—what a sorry picture would they present of this world's morality! How many, under cover of some universally recognised saw, like those Pharisees who ornamented themselves with texts of scripture, and devoured the inheritance of the poor, endeavour to exalt their infirmities into virtues! How many look with complacency at their own inconsistencies, through the stained glass of an apothegm, and cheat themselves into the belief that the hue of virtue which they assume, belongs to them, and not to the medium through which they happen to be viewed! It would seem as if man's life on earth were but a systematic effort to practise upon himself. He is for ever whispering into the ear of his conscience some soothing plausibility—and he can feed himself into plump self-satisfaction by the windiest delusions that words can supply him with.

"The golden mean," for example—a phrase which, rightly used, possesses some significance—how convenient a hedge has it proved, behind which for timidity, insincerity, meanness, and worldliness to crawl, that they may hide themselves, and, at the same time, fire deadly shots at whatever, by a manly and disinterested bearing, would reflect reproach upon them! "The golden mean!" Why, men, professedly in the service of truth, use this expression to excuse themselves from being over truthful, and positively lament the fact that some natures are too honest for a shuffling world like this, and are unreasonably intent upon acting out their own principles. They, too, forsooth—they have opinions, but then they are but moderately attached to them. They put on a profession—but they have learned to lay it aside for ease occasionally, as a man exchanges a dress coat for gown and slippers. They have a sense of duty, but they would esteem it a strange folly to nurture it into that delicacy which must needs note all the minor deviations from integrity, and which becomes uneasy unless even the trifles of life are accommodated to its perceptions of right. They love "the golden mean," prudent and virtuous men that they are—they abhor extremes—and misapplying as well as misinterpreting the admonition, "Be not righteous over much," they come at length to fancy that the readiest way to do good is to do nothing, and that truth is best served by being occasionally denied.

The specific form in which this evil shows itself in the nonconforming world is known by the appellation of "moderate dissenterism." This is, perhaps, one of the most anomalous impersonations which ever won approval from men pretending to rationality. A "moderate dissenter" is a title equivalent in point of propriety to "a moderate Christian." It is awkwardly suggestive. It indicates more distinctly what its wearer is not, than what he is. Like a stripe of sticking-plaster across

the forehead, it certifies us of some unsoundness beneath it. When we hear of a baker, that he is moderately conscientious, we naturally revert, in imagination, to plaster-of-Paris and burnt bones. A moderately honest servant is a description of character which conjures up visions of purloined silver spoons. We expect that a moderate patriot will understand how to make the service of his country pleasingly compatible with the advancement of his own interests. In these and similar cases the qualifying term implies what is wanting, rather than what is possessed—and this being well understood, it is never employed, except for the purpose of disparagement.

What is a moderate dissenter? If dissent means anything, it means, as we have already seen, a public avowal of our preference for truth—a solemn betrothal to her as our sole mistress. Can we love her too ardently? Can we trust her too implicitly? Can we obey her too faithfully? And yet men are to be found by the thousand, who, in the creaking shoes of self-importance, walk up and down the thoroughfares and bye-ways of society, piquing themselves on the moderation of their dissent. Ah! they eschew bigotry! Far be it from them to force their humble opinions upon the notice of others, or to attach undue moment to the principles which, on the whole, they esteem to be right! They are dissenters, it is true; but let them not be confounded with the pushing, noisy, active, enthusiastic men who pant to obtain universal recognition for their principles. No, no! they are moderate dissenters.

Now, in opposition to the commonly-received notions on this subject, we deduce from the fundamental principles of our ethics, that out-and-outism, if we may employ the term, is the duty of every sincere nonconformist. What he is, in the service of truth, he ought to be wholly. For him there is no such thing as "a golden mean"—and in all that pertains to his attachment and obedience to the principles he professes, moderation is a crime, and not a virtue. It may be all very well for trimmers in connexion with nonconformity to disavow "that low, vulgar, mud-throwing, stone-pelting disposition, which was bred at Billingsgate, and which had learned its lesson well"—it may be quite in keeping with their more refined habits of expression to denounce "the filth and the feculence of nasty sectarianism"—and it may accord with the ideas such men entertain of a large-hearted liberality, in a city recently disgraced by ecclesiastical intolerance, and in the presence of a chairman not many months since foremost among many in a cry for help against the oppressive proceedings of a political church, to place in the same rank, as ministers of Christ, William Brock, Joseph John Gurney, and Bishop Stanley—that same bishop into whose star-chamber dissenters were not long back dragged for not aiding to make a church rate. We have all seen too much of that lob-sided charity which can hold out its hand of fellowship to a respectable persecutor, and can spit in the face of the vulgar but uncrouching persecuted, to be surprised at such things. That hatred of sectarianism which plays at Christian union one day, and makes even secular education denominational the next—which pours its vials of dirty vituperation upon men who love their principles as nonconformists, and of fulsome adulation upon diocesan liberality—may pass with some ignorant people as genuine Christianity—but must be carefully shunned by every sincere and intelligent dissenter. They, at all events, must distinguish the darnel from the wheat.

We, too, however some may sneer at the confession, abhor from our hearts a narrow sectarianism. But there is such a thing as identifying our principles with our very being—cherishing them as well worthy of a place in the affections as well as in the understanding—loving them, not because they are ours, but because they belong to truth, and because their full development will intimately affect the present and everlasting well-being of mankind—taking them with us wherever we go—uttering them boldly whenever we have opportunity—carrying them out into practice, not merely when we are under the gaze of men, and stand upon a platform to address ourselves to the world, but in all our private movements and relationships—testing, by means of them, the soundness or unsoundness of habits which have grown into popularity, and rejecting those habits simply because

they are not of a piece with the truth which we have received—refusing to depart from them, even at the call of wisdom and of worth, and exalting them to that throne of authority over our thoughts, our passions, and our pursuits, which ought ever to be occupied by what we regard to be the express mind of God. And this is what we mean by "out-and-outism," and what trimmers mean by "nasty sectarianism." It is not a clamorous, screaming, offensive advocacy of important principles; nor, on the other hand, is it that oily, sleek, and canting benevolence which is always ready to surrender them for the sake of peace. But it is the unbending, untiring devotion of the whole man to the claims of truth—the homage of the inner heart paid to those forms of beauty and of glory which are discerned by the eye of the understanding. It is the calm determination to be faithful which cannot stoop to lick the feet of conventional dignity, and which feels no temptation to pursue with unrelenting hostility those from whom it may happen to differ. It is, in one word, the incarnation of principles believed to be sacred, making them part and parcel of ourselves, and giving them a right over our minds, our voices, and our deeds, superior to that which all the world else might claim. And this we take to be the duty of every honest non-conformist.

SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE.—We are glad to learn that very shortly a meeting of the inhabitants of this town will be convened to discuss this important question. We are also happy to announce, that it will be attended by a deputation from the Anti-state-church Association, amongst whom may be named Dr Cox and E. Miall, Esq. It had been surmised, by those who merely judged from the amount of public agitation on the subject lately, that the association was allowing the matter to sleep. The apparent repose, however, was necessary to the perfection of its plans and the arrangement of its forces, for the successful prosecution of the great object it contemplates, and in which the true interests of religion, as well as the liberty of conscience, are intimately involved.—*Leicester Mercury*.

INTOLERANCE OF THE AYLESBURY CLERGY.—Among the members of the Aylesbury branch of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, subscribing his annual guinea, is Mr Robert Dell, a gentleman pretty well known to most of our neighbours as one who is a staunch member of the establishment, while he is liberally disposed to those pious persons who conscientiously dissent from the church. Being more attached to what he conceives to be "evangelical truth," than to the formularies of the establishment where those truths are denounced from the pulpit, Mr Dell often attends the public worship of the dissenters, and oftener goes out of town to attend the public worship in a neighbouring parish church; he has also very much interested himself in the building of the new church recently erected in Walton, now awaiting consecration. For these and other acts (perhaps the voting for Mr Charles Ivatts, last Easter, may be reckoned among them), Mr Dell has incurred the great displeasure of the vicar of this parish and his curate. The clergy then knew not how to vent their displeasure on Mr Dell, but at length hit upon a curious expedient. A meeting was called of the Aylesbury branch of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and at this meeting (a notice having been previously sent to Mr Dell) the Rev. R. Baker proposed that Mr Dell's name be expunged from the list of subscribers, as one who is "a disaffected member of the church, being in the habit of attending services in dissenting meeting-houses." The curate was seconded by his vicar, the Rev. J. R. Prettyman, and supported by Rev. F. Cox. The motion was opposed by all the laity present, and by the Rev. J. Harrison, though most of the laity were personal friends of the parsons, and one the father-in-law of the vicar. As might have been expected, this curious motion was lost, none supporting it but the rev. gentlemen already named. The real friends of the church are much alarmed and grieved at this strange proceeding.—*Aylesbury News*.

MORE CONVERSIONS.—Three members of the university are announced as having quitted the establishment, and joined the Roman catholic church recently—Geo. Ticknell, Esq., B.A., of Balliol college, a Rev. Mr Burton, and a gentleman, a student of Christ church, whose name has not transpired. Mr Ticknell was received into the Roman catholic communion at Bruges, in Flanders. Mr Ticknell's conversion is referred to by the *Tablet* (Roman catholic journal), and *L'Univers* (French paper). We are informed that Mr Ticknell was not long since a Stowell law fellow of University college, having been originally a scholar of Balliol college,

and a pupil of the Rev. F. Oakeley, of that society. A university correspondent also states that Mr T. was the intimate and associate of the Revs Messrs Ward and Morris, of anti-protestant celebrity, while in residence. How long are pro-catholic fellows and tutors to be permitted to do the work of traitors in Oxford?—*Oxford Chronicle*.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHURCH, EXETER.—A correspondent at Exeter writes to us as follows:—The opening of an episcopal free church in this city has attracted very considerable notice throughout England. The high church party are beyond measure indignant; while the lovers of evangelical truth—many in the church, as well as out of it—are deeply interested and pleased. For some time past there has been a private movement (in the shape of conference and correspondence) towards the establishment of an episcopal church free of the state, and with a revision of some parts of the Liturgy (principally the baptismal service, so as to get rid of the terms which favour the delusive heresy of baptismal regeneration). It was at one of these conferences held in this county, that it was resolved to open a church here. You are aware, however, that the first church in the new communion is that at Bridgetown, Totnes—the Bishop of Exeter having withdrawn his license from the minister on the pretence that the incumbent could not grant a nomination. The congregation has been better even than before, and the number of communicants increased. Here, since the opening on the 26th September, at every service more persons have gone away unable to obtain accommodation, than those who have obtained admission. Indeed, the building is too small—if 2,000 could be seated, it would be filled. An evangelical clergyman at Plymouth, whom the bishop has silenced, is building a chapel there; and in other places I hope that very shortly we shall also have churches. Many of the clergy who have not yet left the church of England are with us in heart, and we have much encouragement from the laity.—*Witness*.

POPIH PERSECUTIONS IN MADEIRA.—A letter in the *Witness*, dated Funchal, Madeira, Sept. 28th, contains the following melancholy intelligence:—“Since the month of June or July, Nicolao Tolentino Vieira, one of the two men who first renounced popery, and communicated in the protestant church, has been teaching a school in St Antonio da Serva, in which part of the island Nicolao's family live. Before Dr Kalley was put in prison, warrants were issued for the apprehension of Nicolao and the other protestant, on a charge of heresy and apostasy. They concealed themselves and escaped. After Dr Kalley's liberation, it was made apparent by the proceedings in his case, and even by the statements of the public prosecutor at Lisbon, that apostasy had, by the constitutional charter, ceased to be a crime cognisable by law, that charter providing, that every Portuguese citizen may be of what religion he pleases; and, further, the supreme court at Oporto lately decided, in a case brought before it by appeal, that no civil action could lie for an ecclesiastical offence. In consequence of these things, Nicolao came out from his concealment, and went about publicly without being molested. His teaching a school, however, was a mortal offence, and it was determined to stop him. Accordingly, on the 16th inst, a party of police, armed with an order from the civil governor, went to his house after sunset, to apprehend him on the old charge of heresy and apostasy. Now it so happens, that by the Portuguese law, no officer of justice can enter a man's house between sunset and sunrise—if he do, he is liable to be treated as a robber or housebreaker. In our own free land Nicolao would have been sure of a speedy and fair trial, and would have doubtlessly given himself up. But having the natural dread of lying for years in a filthy prison, without trial, and not thinking his life safe in the hands of these police in the dark, he availed himself of the law, and refused to go with them, at the same time saying, that if they chose to wait till daylight, he would accompany them wherever they liked to take him. The school meets in the evening; the lads who attend it had by this time assembled, and they gave notice to the neighbours of what was going on. The people naturally gathered—men, women, and children—around Nicolao's cottage, and the police felt overawed. That they were not alarmed for their personal safety is plain from the fact, that when a cluster of the country people were standing talking together, one of the police drew near to listen, and on being requested to withdraw refused, when one of the people gave him a push away. This was the only thing that had the semblance of violence in the whole affair. And then, in extenuation even of that, be it remembered that the police, having come at an unlawful hour, were doing an unlawful deed, and had no business to be where they were at that time. The police at length withdrew without their prisoner, and, as it was very dark, in retiring, they got entangled in some yam beds—no very comfortable highway at any time, and still less so in the dark—where they stuck in the mire up to their knees. On their calling for help, the poor people came to their assistance, lighted torches, and showed them the way to the road. When the police were fairly gone, the people all knelt down and gave thanks to God. This took place, as I have said, on the evening of the 16th current. On Monday last, the 23rd, a Portuguese frigate of 50 guns! was sent round to the mouth of the Machico river—the ravine where these poor people live—and fifty soldiers, headed by Judge Negrao, the British judge conservator, who seems to take great pleasure in hunting down all who show any liking to the Bible, were marched up to St Antonio da Serva. For three days all restraint on the soldiers was withdrawn;

they were quartered on the people, killed their fowls, pigs, goats, and sheep, eat up their corn and other produce, and plundered everything that they could lay their hands on. At the end of three days, on the earnest remonstrance of two English families living in the Serva, one of which had suffered from the depredations of the soldiers, they have been withdrawn from the houses, and prohibited from going more than a certain distance from their barracks. But the evil was all done before this order was given. The poor people are completely ruined. The frigate has returned to this harbour, bringing twenty-five prisoners, both men and women, who have to-day been committed to the prison of the Funchal. Provisions sent by the English families in the Serva, for the use of these prisoners whilst they were in confinement in the barracks, were refused by Judge Negrao, and all communication with them is at present prohibited. Many have fled, and, without food or shelter, are hiding themselves from the persecutor in the mountains and caves. And what is the crime for which these heartless barbarities have been inflicted on the people of that district of the island? Nothing but a desire to learn to read—to read the scriptures, and to hear of God's way of salvation for lost souls—a thing of which they hear nothing from their priests. Nicolao, I believe, has escaped; but his step-father and mother (who is the sister of Maria Joaquina), and one of his sisters, are among the prisoners. Maria Joaquina is still in prison, where of late she has been subjected to a most extraordinary persecution. Mass is performed in prison, and Maria declines to attend, for which she is treated with the greatest cruelty, thrown into the filthiest part of the prison, and threatened by the jailor to be beaten and to be dragged to mass! Was there ever anything like that?

CHEAP RELIGION IN NEW AMSTERDAM.—According to the last census, the population of New Amsterdam is three thousand four hundred and sixty souls. Of these the able-bodied men, or heads of families, may be reckoned as one in four. According to the statistics of “Sampson Search,” only 1260 persons of the entire population attend the state-supported churches—namely, the English, 600; the Scotch, 500; and the Romish, 160. So that, for the religion of these 1260 souls, this heavily-taxed province is compelled, in the form of legal civil taxation, to pay the uncivil sum of 14,207 dollars 66¢ cents a year! while the remaining 2200 either belong to dissenting bodies, or to none at all. They have, nevertheless, to supply their full share of taxes for the creeds which they either do not believe, or, on conscientious grounds, repudiate. This is called “cheap religion.” Cheap, indeed! cheap enough to the 1260 people whose religion admits of this plunder. Now, must not this religion be “cheap” which costs so much for only one rector, one curate, one minister, one assistant, two priests, and a quarter of an archdeacon, together with three clerks or catechists? Is it not shameful? Is it not disgraceful? Is it not unendurable that these should be quartered, at the public expense, in so small a community, at so extravagant a rate? All this, too, exclusive of pew rents, collections, marriage fees, baptism fees, burial fees, and what not besides! Here, then, is a “cheap religion”—a religion costing upwards of fourteen thousand dollars divided between six and a quarter ministers, exclusive of catechists, to perform service to 1260 people!—*Guiana Congregational Record*.

THE CONFERENCE OF ST GALL.—(From the Record.)—The general conference of the pastors of the reformed church of Switzerland, took place at St Gall, on the 13th and 14th of August. One hundred and sixty professors and pastors assembled in the grand council chamber of the ancient palace of Prince-abbé. The first day was devoted to the important question of the confessions of faith, designated by the last conference; and Mr Scherrer, a pastor of the canton of St Gall, began by reading the paper which he had been charged to draw up. M. Merle D'Aubigné, the only representative of French Switzerland present at the conference, developed and explained his motive in bringing forward the following resolutions (in Geneva), and which he then laid on the table:—

“The Swiss Pastoral Society, assembled at St Gall, one of the principal seats of apostolical or missionary labours in the west, acknowledges and resolves—

“First, That it is highly desirable for all evangelical Christians, reformed and Lutheran, presbyterians and episcopalians, and generally all who believe in the fundamental truths of the gospel, to unite for the purpose of making an open confession of their common faith, in opposition to the unity, purely material, of the Romish church, and thus proclaim their own true and spiritual unity.

“Secondly, It resolves to put itself in communication with some of the pastoral conferences recently founded in Germany, particularly with that of Berlin, which has very lately occupied itself on the same question, and this may eventually lead to a similar union with the pastoral conferences of other countries—namely, France, Great Britain, Holland, and America, and to the re-establishment of an oecumenical confession of the Christian faith.

“Thirdly, It appoints a commission, authorised to fix the basis of an evangelical confession of the nineteenth century, and which shall contain the truths embodied in all existing protestant confessions, and arranged in a form adapted to the wants of the present age. This commission should likewise be authorised to take the necessary steps to attain the end pointed out in the preceding articles.”

The author of this proposal, whilst making it, reminded his hearers, that at the period of the reformation, Calvin and his friends in Geneva opposed themselves energetically to the tendency the Swiss evinced of looking only to their local churches, and strove to direct their attention to the church at large. He further added, that one of the wants of

the present times was, the unity of a true catholicity, and that, however remote we were from this desirable end, it was now quite time to take the first steps towards it. These resolutions having been seconded by Professor Kirchoffer, of Schaffhouse, and approved of by Mr Schiess, sen., one of the pastors of the canton of St Gall, and likewise by the licentiate in theology, Mr Schenker, were carried by a considerable majority, and sent, recommended, to the committee of the conference.

Correspondence.

THE BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR—You are probably aware that the evidences of “movement” on the part of the Executive Committee of the British Anti-state-church Association have given great pleasure to its real friends. Some of them were beginning to evince impatience at the long interval between the birth of the Association and its appearance before the world, fearing that it would be but a weakly plant after all. Others of the more courageous sort thought there was unnecessary caution manifested in endeavouring to outwit Mr Attorney-general; giving it as their opinion that the more manly and consistent course is to denounce all their laws on such subjects, no power on earth having any right to enact them; and thus set them at defiance. The more cautious friends of the Association may probably consider the latter class to be deficient in prudence, though not in courage. I will, however, leave others to condemn them, being myself quite inclined to fall in with their opinions, and believing, moreover, that a state prosecution would do incalculable good to the cause.

But, Sir, the Association is now fairly before the public; and as I entertain some apprehensions lest its precautionary arrangements should have a tendency to cramp the exertions of its friends, allow me, through you, to urge upon them to use every effort to prevent such a result. Let some of the “good men and true,” even though they may be few in number, meet in the different localities, and consult as to who would be suitable persons to recommend to the Executive Committee as registrars. Let them look out for such as have some leisure, and who will “do it heartily, as to the Lord and not unto men,” and I feel satisfied funds will then be provided, equal to the magnitude of the object in view. I trust, Sir, the registrars who now are, or may hereafter be appointed, will remember that one shilling per annum is the *minimum* subscription of membership, and that those persons who are not actually dependent on their own labour for support will not consider that sum as likely to meet the exigencies of the case, or as being at all commensurate with their duty in regard to so magnificent an undertaking. Let the Executive Committee give unmistakable evidence that they will not be satisfied with attempting small things, and we shall soon see that not only five, ten, fifteen, and twenty shillings will be the prevailing subscriptions, but that sums of five, ten, fifteen, and twenty pounds will be frequently poured into the treasury.

And now, sir, perhaps you will also allow me to say a word or two to the friends of the Association upon the payment of church rates, with the earnest request that you will frequently deal out some of your hard hits on this vital question. I would, then, ask the members of the Association two or three questions. Can we “pay our allegiance to truth only,” and pronounce the emphatic “No?” Can we really and truly be said to be “under arms,” or to be “walking erect,” as dissenters, while we pay church rates? Or, can we pay them without virtually acknowledging the supremacy of the Queen, or parliament, in spiritual and ecclesiastical matters? These must be important questions, which every real dissenter ought to answer satisfactorily to his own conscience.

I make no pretensions to a high standing in this respect, but, on the contrary, am free to confess that while disapproving the payment of church rates I have not, on account of some peculiar circumstances, been able, till lately, to see my own way clear to a positive refusal. Having, however, arrived at the conclusion that no circumstances will justify the doing of that which is in itself wrong and bad, I have refused payment, and am expecting a distress upon my goods for a very small sum.

Nothing, perhaps, had a greater influence upon my decision than the course pursued by the legislature at the close of the last session, in the Catholic Disabilities bill. It is no longer an obsolete act, that the crime of speaking or writing anything against the supremacy of the Queen in spiritual and ecclesiastical matters, shall be punishable with the forfeiture of all our goods, or imprisonment for a year, at the option of the court. It must now be looked upon as a new act, as that part of the penalty was designedly, and avowedly, retained by the Lord Chancellor. Let dissenters consider this matter well, and if they can make up their minds not only to imitate Peter's cowardice, but also to show the reverse of his subsequent noble boldness when before the highest authorities of his land; then let them quietly pay church rates—but let them not complain of those who claim the right, whilst “walking erect,” to look the authors of all such prohibitions in the face, as Peter did, and say, “Whether it be right in the sight of God to hearken unto you more than God, judge ye.”

I am, Sir, yours,

ONE OF THE DELEGATES, BUT NOT
London, 15th Oct. A REGISTRAR.

STATE-CHURCHISM AT TAHITI.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR—Have you seen “Memoirs of Daniel Wheeler,” a Member of the Society of Friends, published by Harvey and Co., Gracechurch street; in which is described his visit to the South Sea islands, disclosing the conduct of the missionaries there, at least, their “winking” at the conduct of officials? Oh, what a shameful departure from the principles of voluntarism! We little thought, in supporting the London Missionary Society, we were supporting such a perversion of Christianity. No wonder at the retribution! Page 755, this impartial narrator says, of Tahiti—“The government compels all to attend divine worship, it is said, on pain of forfeiture of landed property; but this coercion, of course, does no more than enforce a ceremony; if, indeed, from its unchristian character, it

does not operate rather as a hindrance to Christianity." And in a foot note on the same page is given an instance of a poor man who had been fishing, and returning too late for a week-day service, he was tried, and his land was taken from him. The missionaries, or the London directors, may say, "Oh, the missionaries have nothing to do with the law!" But, be it remembered, the Queen is a member of the church—of the independent church at Tahiti! Oh, how lamentable! But this is not all. At page 763 the writer says—"Of Tahiti I have already given you some particulars—also of Eimeo. The government, laws, &c., of the Georgians are essentially the same. The same compulsory system which obtains at Tahiti, insures for the present in Eimeo an external attention to the services of the chapel; but the very existence of this detestable regulation indicates unsoundness. The fact that the poor native is subjected to a penalty if he absents himself from the chapel, and the sight of a man with a stick ransacking the village for worshippers before the hour of service, a spectacle we have witnessed, are so utterly abhorrent to our notions, that I cannot revert to the subject without feelings of regret and disgust."

Such is the account of this unprejudiced visitor; and, thinking it might not have met your eye, and that it ought to be known, it is sent by

A LOVER OF TRUTH.

The Complete Suffrage Movement.

Birmingham, Oct. 21, 1844.

The Council of the National Complete Suffrage Union held their weekly meeting at their rooms, 37, Waterloo street, on Monday—the president in the chair.

The President called the attention of the Council to an address to the Complete Suffrage Union, by the Loyal National Repeal Association of Ireland, approving of the six points of complete suffrage; and expressed his regret to find that that principle had now been departed from, and household suffrage substituted as the basis of their contemplated domestic parliament.

The Secretary was instructed to refer to the documents, and to draw up an address to be laid before the next meeting.

ALNWICK.—This town, upon which the castle of the Duke of Northumberland frowns, has at length been awakened by the gladdening sounds of democratic principles. The few friends of liberty who had given effect to the free trade agitation in this quarter, were exceedingly anxious that democratic sentiments should be popularised, and the people taught a knowledge of their rights. To this end they invited Mr Vincent to visit us on his return from Scotland; which invitation he readily accepted; and the success of his effort has exceeded our most sanguine expectation. The first lecture was delivered on Thursday night, in the Odd Fellows' hall, to a large and respectable audience, the gallery being set apart for the ladies. T. Donkin, Esq., of Bywell (the celebrated free trade farmer so often mentioned by Richard Cobden), was called to the chair. He delivered a very powerful speech, in the course of which he said, that so long as he had had the power of thinking, he had been the advocate of universal suffrage. Mr Vincent (who was received with great applause) addressed the meeting on the state of parties, and on the dangerous influence of the aristocracy. The effect produced upon the meeting cannot be described. It was all enthusiasm from first to last. The second meeting held on Friday night was greatly increased; the gallery was densely crowded by ladies. The great body of the tradesmen of the town were present. Mr Donkin was again called to the chair. Mr Vincent's reception was most hearty; and he entered into a full explanation and defence of democracy. The meeting was frantic with delight. All admit that such a meeting was never previously seen in the town. There had been large meetings on the free-trade question, but they all dwindled before the powerful interest excited by this assembly. As Mr Vincent approached towards the conclusion of his subject, the enthusiasm grew stronger and stronger; and, when he resumed his seat, the meeting simultaneously rose and gave vent to their feelings by deafening cheers that lasted several minutes. On Saturday night the third lecture was delivered to an audience equally large. The gallery was again crowded by ladies. Mr Donkin again occupied the chair; and Mr Vincent (who spoke nearly three hours) was welcomed by a continuation of the former nights' enthusiasm. What the folks at the Castle will think of this we know not. Scouts were present to report progress; and it is feared that his Grace of Northumberland would shake in his shoes when he heard how gloriously Alnwick had welcomed the Christian doctrine of man's equality.

HAWICK.—The complete suffrage movement has received a favourable impulse in this town by the visit of Mr Vincent, who has delivered three lectures to all classes of our inhabitants. The meetings were held on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday nights—the intermediate one being on the temperance question. Amongst those present at the meetings, were the chief of our local authorities and other gentlemen of influence. Mr Munroe, pastor of the independent church, presided over the political meetings. Mr Vincent was received with great pleasure; and, as he proceeded with his subjects, an enthusiasm and an interest were created of a kind never before seen in Hawick. The whig gentlemen who attended his lectures were highly delighted, and the friends of the good cause were pleased beyond measure. It is confidently believed that a spirit has been created that cannot die. Votes of thanks were awarded to Mr Vincent with vociferous cheering on each occasion. The *Kelso Chronicle* thus speaks of

Mr Vincent's visit:—"If Mr Vincent had remained another evening with us, the largest chapel in the town would not have held those who were anxious to hear him. We shall not attempt to describe the extraordinary oratorical powers of Mr Vincent—suffice it to say, that his lectures were characterised by good taste and fine feeling, while through them there ran a continued strain of unaffected piety, that was highly pleasing to his very intellectual audiences; and whatever difference of opinion may exist in regard to his political sentiments, there can be no doubt that his lectures were well calculated to elevate the moral and intellectual character of the people."

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS, LEICESTER.—At the meeting of "liberal" burgesses held on Monday, in St Mary's ward, Leicester, to select two candidates for the approaching municipal election, the retiring councillors were proposed, when Mr Rodgers, a whig, was re-elected, while Mr Viccars, without any reason assigned, was rejected by 3. The true reason, however, was his being a complete suffragist, and too independent for the whigs, who therefore chose Mr J. Baines, a backslider from the complete suffrage association. —From a Correspondent.

General News.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

The King of the French landed safely at Calais on Tuesday afternoon, from Le Nord steamer, in excellent health and spirits, having made a rapid passage from Dover. The King had intended to land at Treport on Tuesday, and his Queen, early in the day, repaired from Eu castle to the shore to await her husband's arrival, but was of course disappointed, as the King did not join her till Wednesday. The ministerial papers continue to refer with satisfaction to the reception given to the King in this country, and the opposition prints to contend that nothing friendly towards France could be deduced from all that passed on that occasion. The erudite correspondent of the *Journal des Débats*, writing from Windsor itself, says, that the event "is here, as in London, the subject of every conversation, and every one concurs in considering it an event of great importance. The Lord Mayor had his robe of gold and his grand collar; the aldermen their scarlet robes; and the councillors their mantles."

The *Globe* is also delighted, and declares that the step taken by the municipality of London is flattering to France.

The *Presse* is, however, not inclined to look upon the proceedings of the corporation as anything but a personal compliment to Louis Philippe, and declares that the jealousy of England and France can never cease to exist but when they cease to be rivals.

"There is one certain means of making the two countries live in mutual peace, and to make their union cordial and durable. It is to accept frankly the supremacy of Great Britain, to content ourselves with the rank of a second-rate power, to consider it quite right that England, which has already snatched from us Upper and Lower Canada, Acadia, Terra Nova, Grenada, St Vincent, Dominica, St Kitts, Tobago, St Lucie, the Isle of France, and New Zealand; who has taken from Spain Gibraltar, Jamaica, Campeachy, Honduras, the Bahamas, Trinidad, and the Falkland Islands; from Holland, Demerara, Berbice, Essequibo, and the Cape of Good Hope; from Turkey, the Ionian Islands; from the order of Malta, Malta and Gozo, &c., &c.,—should also take exclusive possession of all the other points on the globe, and all the other markets which its navy or its commerce have not yet got; that we should renounce all right to place our flag on even the smallest islet; that we should abandon the protectorate of Tahiti; that we should at its instigation bring confusion into our colonies, while we at the same time retard the day marked out for the emancipation of the negroes; to reduce our navy while we kept up an exorbitant and ruinous army; to occasion every now and then to continental Europe some fears respecting the continuance of peace, and thereby retard the progress of industry, and bring about commercial crises, and, in short, to give it every assistance in fomenting revolution, as it is doing at the present moment in Spain. These are the terms upon which it may be reckoned that the understanding between the two countries will not be less cordial than that between the two Sovereigns. Let us cease to be rivals, and there will be no obstacle to our being allies."

The *Constitutional* can see nothing in the hospitable reception given to his Majesty, but an attempt on the part of England to butter France while she is deceiving it.

The Duke of Aumale arrived at the palace of St Cloud on Saturday evening, from Constantine, where he has been for upwards of a year. He will leave again, as soon as the necessary preparations are finished, for Naples, to celebrate his marriage with the Princess of Salerno. The King, Queen, and Madame Adelaide are expected to return to St Cloud, from the Chateau d'Eu, in the course of this week.

A general amnesty for all political criminals in France has been resolved on. It will be issued on the occasion of the Duke of Aumale's marriage. The only exception is Prince Louis Napoleon, who will be specially excepted.

With respect to the affair of Tahiti, the *Univers* and other papers follow the *Journal des Débats* in considering the conduct of Captain Bruat in publishing his despatches as inexcusable. His recall would, it was generally expected, be the consequence.

SPAIN.

The Cortes were opened at Madrid, by the Queen in person, on the 10th inst; her fourteenth birthday. The procession of carriages from the palace to the senate comprised Queen Isabella the Second, the

Queen Mother, the Infanta Luisa, the Infant Don Francisco de Paula, and many officials; a large escort guarding the cortege. The Queen and her sister wore the melancholy expression of face that indicates delicate health; Queen Christina looked well and animated. The Queen's speech began by declaring that she could not celebrate her birthday better than by assembling the Cortes. She congratulated herself on the friendly assurances of foreign powers, particularly naming the Sublime Porte as having sent a special envoy to felicitate her. The dispute with Morocco had resulted in a treaty, obtained by the mediation of France and England; good offices which are suitably acknowledged. A measure of "constitutional reform" will be submitted to the Cortes by ministers:—

"I promise myself that you will dedicate yourselves with zeal to so important a work, since the least delay might occasion incalculable evils, frustrating the hopes of the nation, which desires to see the field of political discussion closed as soon as possible, and the institutions which are to rule it secured for the future. In order to give more robustness and force to those institutions, it is necessary and urgent to endow the nation with organic laws which are in conformity with the constitution and facilitate its action and movement. For this reason, I hope you will contribute, in accordance with my government, to repair a fault which the nation has been lamenting for many years."

Several measures of administrative and financial improvement are promised. The army, in spite of the seven years' civil war, is announced to be in a state of excellent discipline. A plan of creating a powerful marine is contemplated, but it will be a work of time; and time also is demanded for a fundamental reform of the administration of justice.

The Queen returned to the palace as she came. There was very little cheering. Afterwards there was a levee; and at night the Queen went to the Circo theatre. The city was illuminated.

The marriage of Queen Maria Christina with the Duke of Rianzares (M. Munoz), was solemnized on the 13th inst, in the Queen's apartments, by the Patriarch, in the presence of the ministers. A cabinet council was to be summoned to determine in what form this marriage should be published. The following questions are next to be submitted to the council:—1st. Whether the Queen-Mother ought to preserve her title? 2nd. As to the amount of the pension to be granted by Queen Isabella to her mother? 3rd. Whether an application should not be made to the Cortes to grant a supplementary pension to Queen Maria Christina, as a testimonial of national gratitude?

A misunderstanding has arisen between certain Spanish and English authorities. The *Rayo*, a small vessel of the Spanish navy, pursued a smuggler into the waters of Gibraltar. Two shots were fired at the *Rayo* from an English battery, and then a third from a larger gun, which sunk the vessel. The crew were saved. The English say, that the guns were fired to make the *Rayo* show its colours; the Spaniards aver that the colours were shown from the first. Mr Bulwer has interposed, and the quarrel must soon be settled.

Madrid intelligence of the 17th has reached Paris by telegraph. It is as follows:—The two Chambers are constituted. M. Castro y Orozoco has been appointed president of the Congress. The four vice-presidents, and the four secretaries, have been chosen from the different parties in the Chambers. The vice-presidents are MM. Pacheco, Govantes, Armeco, and Perpina. To-morrow the ministry will present the project for the reform of the constitution." From this it appears, that the candidate for the presidency selected by Salamanca, and hostile to Mon, has carried the day.

BELGIUM.

On the 1st of April of this year, the Belgian government published a new tariff, augmenting its import duties nearly to the French scale. The principal articles affected are small wares of cotton, and cotton and linen mixed, iron cast or in bar, iron implements, machines, wire, fish oils in foreign vessels, spices, &c. The *Moniteur Belge* has now published another edict, trebling the duty on printed cottons from England, and admitting those of France at a certain time, doing the same for such silks as we were in the habit of sending, and increasing the duty on machinery to the new French standard.

Whilst these arrangements have taken place between Belgium and France, corresponding arrangements have taken place between Belgium and Prussia, the rule followed in both cases being to exclude and to hurt England without mercy, respect, or consideration, whilst only such concessions are made by Belgium to one power as will not hurt the other. Thus France, not being able to take Belgian iron, allows Belgium to send it to Prussia, who accepts it, to the exclusion of British iron. Belgium admits German silks and wines; but this is a mere blind, as neither one nor the other from over the Rhine can seriously compete with those of France. The same may be said of articles of fashion. The duty on cottons, to be raised threefold on those of England, is to be left at its old rate for German cottons as for French. German wool is allowed to come to Belgium without export duty, in order that Belgian woollens may be better able to compete with ours in foreign markets. As the new law will allow the manufactures of Belgium, France, and the Zollverein to circulate promiscuously through the whole extent of the territories belonging to the nations forming this great union at a lower duty than English goods, the effect will be to shut up, in a great measure, the markets of half Europe against English manufactures. France, the Zollverein, and Belgium form an aggregate of upwards of sixty-five millions of people, whom their respective governments are now combining against the manufactures of England. —*Chronicle*.

BRAZIL.

The Linnet packet, which left Rio Janeiro on the 28th August, and arrived at Falmouth on Thursday, brings at once a minister plenipotentiary, the Viscount D'Abrantes, to negotiate a new treaty, and a tariff. It will be recollected that the present treaty between Brazil and Great Britain expires on the 10th of November next. The new Brazilian tariff, which is to come in force after that date, enumerates a variety of articles, on which the duties are to range from 2 to 60 per cent.; including in the list, principally under the higher duties, divers articles of glass, iron, "dresses," and other things, coming within the category of "manufactures," but not piece goods: unenumerated goods are charged with a duty of 30 per cent.; but the tariff also contains this clause:—

"The government is authorised to impose upon the merchandise of any country in which the produce of Brazil is liable to a higher duty than similar produce of other countries, an additional duty, so as to neutralise the ill effects of the difference of duty upon Brazil produce."

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

CORONATION OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF SWEDEN.

—King Oscar was crowned "king of Sweden and Norway and of the surrounding provinces, he and no other," on the 28th of September, in the cathedral of Stockholm; and at the same time his consort, Josephina Maximiliana Eugenia, was crowned "Queen of Sweden and Norway, she and no other." The scene was imposing. Two thrones were erected in the church, for the King and Queen; and an ancient silver chair served as the coronation seat of both. Their four sons, fine youths, the eldest eighteen years of age, and their daughter, an interesting girl of fourteen, were present. In allotted seats were the four estates—the Nobles, in their uniform of blue and gold; the Clergy; the Burgers; and the Peasants, looking very like English peasantry in their "Sunday best;" the orders of knighthood, in fanciful dresses; official persons, in uniform; the diplomatic corps, in every variety of gorgeous costume; ladies, all in white dresses; and, squeezed into the unappropriated part of the church, a miscellaneous host of citizens. After the ceremony, the three eldest princes took the oath of fidelity, kissing the King's hand, while his Majesty kissed them on the cheek; the same ceremony being repeated before the Queen, who embraced her sons with tears. The four estates repeated the oath simultaneously. The ceremony concluded with a long and curious process of homage:—

"The four estates, passing down the aisle man by man, stopped between the thrones, and bowed, first to the King and then to the Queen; the salutation being graciously returned to every individual by their Majesties. This was a very striking spectacle; and the most interesting feature of it the body of peasants—honest, sleek, hard-working, but well-fed looking labourers, their hair divided in the centre, and combed smooth—who made their best bows, in all simplicity, to King and Queen, and not un seldom, with native gallantry, to her Majesty first. They were the chief of them dressed in long black coats; all of them their hats, and most of them their umbrellas, in their hands. Altogether, it was amusing to witness the different indications of character which this simple but nervous ceremony elicited from all ranks; the confidence and the timidity, the grace and the clumsiness, of the various powers. Some few so far lost their presence of mind as to hurry past without any demonstration of respect; and some (fewer still), we were sorry to remark, in a land where the preservation of liberty gives too much impunity to license, purposely omitted it."

As the morning was bad, the chief personages had come to the church in carriages; but the weather cleared, and the King and Queen, each in a separate procession, returned to the palace on foot—the royal party repairing immediately to the apartments of the Queen Dowager, to offer their homages, and receive her congratulations. In the evening there was another spectacle:—

"The city was brilliantly illuminated; the narrow streets, with their lofty houses, reflecting a mutual blaze, looking like long tunnels of light; while the beautiful site of the city was distinctly traced in lines of brilliancy, which rose and fell with the varying heights, and were all reflected, in long quivering forms, in the waters of the Mælar lake. While the illumination was at its height, a line of torches was observed to issue from the palace; and the King and the Queen, with their family and court, in their carriage of state, passed slowly through the principal streets, attended by an immense cheering concourse."

The Swedish journals state, that the Chamber of Nobles has rejected the proposal of having the proceedings of the houses of parliament and the speeches of its members published.

PORTUGAL AND SLAVERY.—A bill introduced into the Chamber of Peers at Lisbon for the abolition of slavery in the Portuguese possessions in Asia, by the Count de Lavradio and the Viscount Sa de Bandeira, was opposed by ministers, and lost by a majority 23 votes against 18.

CRUELITIES OF THE RUSSIAN AUTOCRAT.—The German journals announce the arrest of several youths belonging to the Royal college of Warsaw, who have been banished to the Caucasus. A conspiracy formed by children of from thirteen to fourteen years of age, and punishment of an atrocious nature inflicted on those whom the laws of all civilised nations presume to have acted without discernment, are facts which would appear to be fabulous were they not confirmed by journals which are subject to the censure. But when one is acquainted with the brutal animosity of the Czar, and when it is recollected that he coolly pursues his plan of extermination and extinction of the Polish nationality, one is not astonished at this cruel episode of the drama at

which Europe assists without interfering, and which brings us back to the barbarous ages.—*Siecle.*

A new line of packets, consisting of the St George, 1,000 tons, Pacific, 800 tons, and Seymour, 1,000 tons, is about to be established between New York and Liverpool. The St George was to sail on the 8th of October.

Lucerne has lately made a strong demonstration against the installation of the Jesuits in that town. At a grand convocation of the inhabitants, held lately, 769 of them out of 1260 declared against their admission.

The *Cologne Gazette* of the 15th instant publishes letters from St Petersburg, contradicting the report of an intended marriage between Princess Olga and Prince George of Cambridge.

The *Frankfort Journal* reports, that the Prince of Prussia, whilst visiting a building at Rabelsberg, on the 10th instant, fell, and fractured his right arm in two places, about two inches above the wrist. Dr Weiss, the physician, immediately attended and set the limb. In the afternoon the Prince was in a satisfactory state.

SUPPRESSION OF DRUNKENNESS.—The Duke of Nassau has adopted very stringent measures for the suppression of drunkenness, which has been making rapid progress in his states. Every publican is prohibited from selling more than two glasses of brandy to one person in one day, to be consumed on his premises, under pain of a fine of 130 francs; and every person who shall be found in a state of inebriety shall be fined or imprisoned, and his name proclaimed by sound of trumpet; and the sale of spirituous liquors to such offenders shall be for ever afterwards interdicted. This ordinance has created an immense sensation.

WILLIAM TELL.—A letter from Friburg speaks of a literary discovery connected with William Tell. The existence of this personage, which has hitherto appeared quasi mythological, has, from this discovery, become an historical fact. A copy of Latin verses, written immediately after the battle of Morgarten, has just been found, in which his name is mentioned in precise terms. It is there stated that Tell was one of the three warriors who took the oath of Urthli in the commencement of the fourteenth century. His name replaces that of Walter Furst, erroneously mentioned by the chroniclers of the time. As to the famous story of the apple and the arrow, nothing is said of it in the poem.

ILLNESS OF PRINCE METTERNICH.—The *Siecle* announces, on the authority of private letters, that Prince Metternich is so dangerously indisposed that his recovery is despaired of.

IMMIGRATION TO THE WEST INDIES.—Our West India files bring us the welcome intelligence that Lord Stanley has deemed it his duty not to recommend to her Majesty in council, to give her sanction to the Immigration Loan and Civil List ordinances of British Guiana, to which we had lately occasion to draw the attention of our readers. It appears that the rumoured intention of government to lend to the principal West India colonies a million and a half for immigration purposes, has been changed into the settled purpose of presenting to them nearly thirteen thousand Coolies within the next year; 5000 to Jamaica, 5000 to British Guiana, and 2500 to Trinidad.—*Anti-slavery Reporter.*

A SLAVE SET FREE.—The deed described has just been done in the city of Boston, by Chief Justice Shaw, of the Massachusetts Supreme court. The facts were these: the man was taken, by his so-called owner, on board the brig Carib, Captain Portfield, master, at New Orleans, bound for Trinidad de Cuba. The captain was not allowed by the authorities to land him. The master, who had taken him out, remained, and Captain P. having freight for Boston, brought the slave, with his master's consent and by his direction, to that port, with the view of returning him to New Orleans. The slave, therefore, was not a fugitive, but came there in consequence of the voluntary act of the master. The fact that he was on board the brig, and that he would probably be carried to New Orleans by the captain, was made known a few days since at the *Emancipator* office, and measures were immediately taken to get out a writ of *habeas corpus* on his behalf. This, in due time, was effected under the direction of J. P. Bishop, Esq., and the result was the man's freedom. The "boy," as some of the pro-slavery prints term him, has a father and mother in New Orleans, but he prefers freedom, even at the expense of separation from those he loves, to bondage, with them.—*New York Evangelist.*

NEW REAPING MACHINE.—A letter from Warsaw of the 4th inst. states, that MM. Tymenezski and Kaczynski, engineers of this city, had just invented a reaping machine, which was tried in the presence of the Governor, the Prince de Paskiewitz, and several engineers. The machine worked admirably, and in less than an hour had cut down an acre of oats, and piled up the straw with as much regularity as if it had been done by the hand. Such a machine, of the largest dimensions, would cost about 5000 florins of Poland, or £300.

DR WOLFF.—Our private correspondence from Constantinople of the 27th ult. states, that letters had been received from Dr Wolff, dated Bokhara, July 25, announcing that he had received from the Khan a robe of honour, with a purse containing 100 tomans, and that he proposed to return to Europe, through Persia, in a few days.—*Times.*

ARISTOCRATIC SELFISHNESS.—At the last sitting of the States of Hungary, the proposition of extending the land tax to the nobles, was rejected by a majority of 33 to 13.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL IN AMERICA.—An attempt was made, on Friday afternoon, by the prisoners confined in room No. 3 of the Baltimore city and county jail, to escape. The Rev. Mr Torrey,

now in prison on a charge of having assisted slaves, both in Virginia and this state, in escaping from their masters, it would seem, was amongst the offenders in this case. On searching his bed there were found concealed in it—four mortising chisels, apparently quite new, a new saw made from the main-spring of a watch, and set in a semi-circular frame, a frame for another saw of the same description, and a small new gunsmith's saw. In his trunk was found a handful of bullets, and a paper of powder. On examining the window, one of the large upright iron bars was found cut, at both the upper and lower points of its intersection with the cross bars, nearly through, requiring but a little more labour to complete its removal, and to afford ample space for the egress of the prisoners.—*New York Evangelist.*

DOMESTIC.

METROPOLITAN.

OPENING OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE CITY.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Monday the 28th inst. for the opening of the New Royal Exchange. Her Majesty will enter the city at Temple bar at 12 o'clock.

A proclamation has been issued by the Lord Mayor, "recommending his fellow-citizens, as far as practicable, to abstain from business on that day, for the purpose of showing due respect to her Majesty on this auspicious occasion. His lordship further requests, that all inhabitants in the line of the procession will take particular care that the parapets of their houses are made secure, to prevent accidents occurring to their inmates or the public by the falling thereof, or of the copings or materials therefrom." No scaffolding, balcony, &c., will be allowed to be erected in the line of streets. The programme of arrangements for the reception of her Majesty on Monday, as drawn up by the committee, is as follows:—

On Saturday, after a series of suggestions, alterations, and improvements by the committee at Guildhall, appointed for the purpose of forming a programme of the arrangements for the reception of her Majesty at the approaching opening of the New Royal Exchange, on Monday, the 28th instant, the following was the order determined upon:—

That her Majesty be received, upon her arrival at the platform in front of the portico at the west end of the Exchange, by the Lord Mayor, aldermen, recorder, and the members of the Joint Grand Committee.

That the procession to precede her Majesty round the building be as follows:—

Trumpeters.
Clerk of the Mercer's Company.
The Architect.

Twelve Members of the Gresham committee, two and two.
The Sheriffs.

Twelve Members of the Court of Aldermen, two and two.
The Recorder taking his station.

Master of the Mercers' Company. The Lord Mayor. Chairman of Gresham Committee.

Her Majesty the QUEEN and Prince ALBERT, followed by such of her Majesty's suite as she may be pleased to appoint.

That the procession proceed through the west entrance into the ambulatory to the right, continuing along the south side and quite round the ambulatory to the west end again; then, crossing the open area from west to east, continuing to the entrance of Lloyd's rooms, in the eastern area of the great staircase and into the lobby. The sheriffs, aldermen, and committee will here fall back right and left, to allow her Majesty to pass down the commercial rooms, attended by the Lord Mayor, the chairman, and master of the Mercers' company.

The procession, on the return of the Queen into the lobby, will precede her Majesty up the subscribers' room into the reading room to the throne prepared there.

That, upon her Majesty taking her seat, Mr Recorder will deliver to her Majesty, on the part of the corporation of London and the corporation of the Mercers' company, as joint trustees under the will of Sir Thomas Gresham, a suitable address. And, in order that her Majesty may not be inconvenienced, that such deputation shall not consist of more than fifty persons.

That, after her Majesty's answer to the address, it is suggested that the Lord Mayor shall (provided her Majesty's sanction be obtained) present to her Majesty the Chairman of the Gresham Committee, the Master of the Mercers' Company, the Architect, and the recorder of the address in the court of common council.

The whole deputation will then retire to their seats, and the Queen and suite to her private apartments.

AT THE DEJEUNER.

That the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, the Chairman of the Gresham Committee, and the Master of the Mercers' Company, precede her Majesty to the royal table, and that the Lord Mayor only attend her Majesty at the dejeuner.

The Bishop of London (or a bishop present) to say grace.

That at the close of the dejeuner her Majesty be preceded, in the same way, down stairs, across the open area to her carriage at the great western entrance.

That her Majesty would graciously be pleased to allow the New Exchange to be called the New Royal Exchange, by the proclamation of heralds in the merchants' area.

The order of procession from Temple bar to the Royal Exchange has not been fully arranged. The whole line from Temple bar to Cornhill is to be laid over with gravel. No public vehicle will be allowed to pass through any part of the line after nine o'clock in the morning; while, to prevent a rush by the people, barricades are to be placed in different parts, through which no one will be allowed to pass except upon business. The 600 additional constables have been selected, who are to receive 6s. each for the day's duty.

THE BATH AND WASH-HOUSE MOVEMENT.

A public meeting was held in the Egyptian hall of the Mansion house, on Wednesday, to organise an association for furnishing the labouring poor with baths and wash-houses. The Lord Mayor presided;

on the platform were, the Bishop of London, Archdeacon Wilberforce, and many other clergymen, Lord Dudley Stuart, Mr Byng, M.P., Mr Colquhoun, M.P., Sir William Clay, M.P., Sir John Pirie, and several other members of the corporation, Mr David Salomons, Mr Cotton, governor of the Bank, and other gentlemen of influence.

The Bishop of London moved the following resolution:—

"That great advantage has been found to result to the labouring classes from the establishment of baths and wash-houses for their accommodation, whereby habits of cleanliness have been promoted, and their families have been relieved from the inconvenience of washing their clothes in their own rooms."

This he supported in a speech of some length; referring to the vast amount of human misery and wretchedness masked by the splendid front of the great London streets; misery attributable in a great measure to crowded habitations, and the consequent inability to cultivate habits of cleanliness, essential to physical comfort and sound morality. The public are much indebted to government for recent inquiries into the sanitary condition of the poor, and to the commissioners who have conducted such inquiries. To show the connexion between physical evil and moral degradation, he read a passage from the evidence of a benevolent and intelligent individual who has taken a prominent part in the matter—Dr Southwood Smith:—

"A clean, fresh, and well-ordered house exercises over its inmates a moral, no less than a physical influence, and has a direct tendency to make the members of the family sober, peaceable, and considerate of the feelings and happiness of each other; nor is it difficult to trace a connexion between habitual feelings of this sort and the formation of habits of respect for property, for the laws in general, and even for those higher duties and obligations the observance of which no laws can enforce; whereas a filthy, squalid, unwholesome dwelling, in which none of the decencies common to society even in the lowest stage of civilisation are, or can be, observed"—note that, said the Bishop, for that is the ground of this appeal—"tends directly to make every dweller in such a hovel regardless of the feelings and happiness of each other, selfish and sensual; and the connexion is obvious between the constant indulgence of appetites and passions of this class, and the formation of habits of idleness, dishonesty, debauchery, and violence."

The reluctance of landlords to make alterations opposes great obstacles to the improvement of dwellings for the poor; but the want of cleanliness might be alleviated by the formation of public baths and wash-houses. At Liverpool such establishments had existed for two years, and he had recently inspected them:—

As many as 220 labourers had bathed in them on one Saturday, though the baths were rather on a limited scale, there being only eighteen separate ones and a vapour bath. The superintendent overheard one labouring man say to another, after using a tepid bath, "I feel as if I could do another week's work now I have been in the bath." Suppose that to take place on a Saturday, the results were not likely to be confined to agreeable sensations and the revival of physical strength; but the working man would be more fit, and probably more disposed, to the due observance of that holy day which immediately follows Saturday, to the health and prosperity of the soul. There was hardly any one cause which operated more to keep away the poorest classes from the Lord's house on the Lord's day than the habits of uncleanness in which they were, against their own inclination, compelled to live. The establishment has succeeded so well that the corporation have determined to erect another public bath.

In London there is, perhaps, greater necessity for such an establishment, and certainly there are larger means. It was proposed to establish, not large common baths, but a number of separate baths, the bather having the liberty to let in as much hot or cold water as he might desire. By delivering the poor from habits of uncleanness, much may be done towards improving their dwellings. And those who, accumulating large fortunes, share in the wealth of London, should remember that the very greatness of the metropolis is the chief cause of the crowded population; even the improvements which contribute to the outward dignity of London, by removing such wretched districts as St Giles's, render the crowd in other places still more dense. With whole families in a single room, the inmates enfeebled by disease, the process of washing clothes is irksome, and even injurious from the dampness which it generates: the process is postponed as long as possible; and, when resorted to, what kind of washing was it? In too many cases they washed their linen in dirty water, in water already used. He knew it to be a fact that, to a large extent, as a substitute for soap, those poor persons would use articles too disgusting to be named; and consequently the linen, when washed, was more pestilent than before. These things contribute to a decline in the average health of the population, and give an impulse to the use of stimulating drinks. What is wanted is pure air and pure water, which can best be supplied in a public establishment. It was therefore proposed to supply water to the poorer classes for the purpose of baths, and for the purpose of furnishing them with public wash-houses, where the wife of a working man would be supplied with hot and cold water, with tubs and other conveniences, at the cheap rate of a penny for every six hours, besides the use of a drying room, where all the linen washed would be quickly and effectually dried.

Mr BYNG, in seconding the motion, which was carried unanimously, intimated that he should subscribe liberally.

ARCHDEACON WILBERFORCE moved the subjoined resolution, meeting some objections to the project, and stating that it was intended to erect three of the establishments on the city side of the river, and one on the Southwark side:—

"That it is highly desirable to extend the advantages of such establishments to the labouring classes of the

metropolis, especially in those crowded and populous districts where the want of such accommodation is severely felt."

He said that it was not true that the poor man was indifferent about cleanliness [hear]. The reason why some people were led to suppose that the poor were insensible to the comforts of purity, was that the poor were patient. The poor, as a class, were eminently patient; they endured without complaining—they bore evils long and silently; and even when at last they raised their voice, no man could deny that they had borne their miseries with unexampled fortitude [hear]. But the evil, it was said, was not felt. If it were true that it was not felt, so much the greater was the necessity for awakening the poor to the blessed character of cleanliness [hear]. A further objection to the scheme was, that the society was beginning at the wrong end—that they ought to remove deeper evils than impurity; but could they? Here was a case in which they could afford practical relief. They might not be able to do all that they wished, but why not do all that they could? The present was but one step in a series of improvements. If more were then to be done, he was not the man to stand between the public and any onward movement in the way of amelioration; he should, on the contrary, hail it as a blessing, and promote it by every means in his power [cheers].

Lord DUDLEY STUART seconded the resolution; and it passed *nemine contradicente*.

Subsequent resolutions authorised the appointment of a committee to carry the measures into effect; requested the Bishop of London to be President of the association (which he agreed to); authorised a public subscription; and appointed the Lord Mayor, Mr Samuel Jones Loyd, Mr John Abel Smith, and Mr Anthony de Rothschild, trustees of this fund. These resolutions were severally proposed and seconded by Archdeacon Hale, Sir George Larpent, Mr Colquhoun, Mr Wire, Mr David Salomons, Alderman Johnson, Dr Russell, and Mr G. F. Young.

In moving thanks to the chairman, Mr Cotton stated, that the movement mainly originated with Mr Bullar, the honorary secretary; and that the members of the government, in their individual capacity, viewed it with approbation. The motion was seconded by Mr Uwon; and, like all that preceded it, carried unanimously. In acknowledging the compliment, the Lord Mayor declared that he should do his best to carry out the object in view. The meeting was then dissolved.

METROPOLITAN DRAPERS' ASSOCIATION.—EARLY CLOSING OF SHOPS.—A public meeting of the Chelsea branch of this association was held in the Temperance hall, Exeter street, Sloane street, on Friday evening, the 18th. Mr Lilwall was called upon to preside, and stated that the object for which they met was to induce the assistants in other trades to form similar associations. Mr Cooper, the district secretary, then read the report; from which it appeared that, though one of the smallest, this was the most flourishing district in the metropolis, and owing to the active exertions of the committee, evening trade was very much diminished. Mr St Clair, a member of the central committee, moved the adoption of the report. In doing so he observed, that to abridge the hours of business was not, as some imagined, the sole object of the association; but they had an ulterior object in view towards which this was but the stepping stone. This object was to elevate the character of trade, and to improve the moral and intellectual welfare of the shopman, to do which it was absolutely necessary to secure a portion of time from the demands of business. The cause was daily growing in strength, public opinion was decidedly in favour of the movement, none opposed it on principle, but all were glad to witness the success attending the exertions of the committee [loud cheers]. In carrying out these measures, the committee have avoided all constraint towards employers; they had ever used a mild, persuasive tone, and to this might their success be attributed. There were three ways in which the assistant might support the committee:—first, by pecuniary contributions; secondly, personal exertions; and, thirdly, by acting uprightly to their employers. In conclusion, he remarked, that if only one hour each day was obtained by the exertions of this association, it would amount to 300 hours per year, or one year of ten hours per day in every twelve years. Mr Greenfield seconded the adoption of the report, which being put from the chair, was carried unanimously. Resolutions in accordance with the address were then put and agreed to, and the meeting separated.

HAMMERSMITH.—TEMPERANCE.—On Monday last, the 14th, the friends of the temperance cause were favoured with the company of J. S. Buckingham, Esq., who kindly came down to lay the first stone of a temperance hall. The unfavourable state of the weather prevented so large an attendance as no doubt otherwise would have been, still it did not damp the energy of the faithful few who showed that they were desirous of doing what they could to aid the excellent cause. In the evening a large company sat down to partake of a cheerful meal of tea and plum-cake, rendered more acceptable to many from their walk through the rain; after which a public meeting was held in the large room of Albion hall, at which the above-named philanthropist presided, and addressed the audience in a speech which occupied one hour and a half. He detailed, in an interesting and pleasing manner, his experience of forty years; (and few persons have had better opportunities of testing the good effects of total abstinence from distilled and fermented liquors, and the sad effects of the opposite course)—entering the navy at the age of eleven, and in which he was in active service for many years, his subsequent journeys over the continent of Spain and Portugal, and his travels in the east, which occupied him three years, during which time he mixed with upwards of three millions of persons; and as a fact he stated that, throughout

the whole of that time, he did not meet with six persons at all intoxicated. But on his return to England, when he landed at Portsmouth, and only in his walk from the quay to the Fountain inn, he met upwards of forty. In the course of his remarks he narrated the difficulties he had to encounter in bringing under the notice of the House of Commons the dreadful evils proceeding from drunkenness, and likewise clearly showed the immense sacrifice of time and money annually made through the drinking customs in this country. Several other interesting addresses were given, and the company did not separate till a late hour.

ALDERMAN FOR PORTOKEN WARD.—On Monday Mr Moon was elected alderman for the wardmote of Portoken in place of Mr D. Salomons, who refused to subscribe to the declaration imposed by law on entering office. Mr Salomons was present, and entered upon a full explanation of his views and conduct. Before the proceedings terminated, Mr Wire handed in the protest of several of the inhabitants against the proceedings of the present wardmote.

IMPORTANT TO BEER DRINKERS.—Within the last few days a seizure of a most extensive and important character has been made by the excise officers in an ale and porter brewery of considerable standing, but in rather an obscure district of the metropolis. From information received, two of the surveying examiners-general, and an officer of excise, proceeded to the premises above alluded to, and upon obtaining admission they made a most diligent search, and the result proved that their information was perfectly correct, as they found a large quantity of the ingredients commonly used in the adulteration of beer, and which may almost be considered as a substitute, though a most pernicious one, for both malt and hops, viz., coculus indicus, strains of paradise, liquorice, &c.; in the whole numbering six descriptions of unwholesome drugs, the whole of which were seized, and samples taken and sealed in the presence of all parties, besides samples of beer. This case, it is probable, will be defended by counsel, and will be heard at the next sittings of the Court of Commissioners. [According to Professor Brandt, the beer in London, and probably in all our large towns, is most extensively adulterated with these poisonous ingredients.]

JUSTICES' JUSTICE.—In dismissing a charge of indecent assault, alleged to have been committed in the porch of a chapel during service, the egregious Mr Greenwood, of the Clerkenwell office, "cautioned the accused against going into places of divine worship in future." What in the world was in the sapient head of the magistrate? He discharged the accused as innocent, and, if innocent, why was he advised not to go into places of divine worship? If Mr Greenwood thought him guilty, the caution amounted to this:—pursue your filthy practices with more discretion in the choice of place; a decent sort of admonition for a magistrate. But his worship had no right to address advice to a discharged person implying his guilt. If there was evidence enough to warrant the admonition, there was enough to warrant committal.—*Examiner*.

FIRE AT BLACKWALL.—On Thursday another serious conflagration happened in a narrow thoroughfare, known as the Waterside, at Blackwall, and terminated in the destruction of three noted taverns, viz., the Britannia, India, and Plough, together with other property to some extent. The inflammable character of the stock, with the peculiar construction of the premises, being almost composed of wood, occasioned the fire to rage with terrific violence. Several houses on the opposite side of the street have sustained much injury, among which are the King's Arms and the George public-houses. The loss of property cannot be less than £6,000.

IRELAND.

THE NEW MOVE.—The whig *Dublin Evening Post* makes an oracular announcement that "a movement is now in operation which will bring forth opinion in a manner very imperfectly, if at all, anticipated by the whippers of the castle;" and that it will be joined by protestants of the upper and middle classes. The same journal openly advocates federalism; "and when it is recollected," says the *Times*, "that this journal is the accredited mouthpiece of the Irish whigs, and has never sanctioned the repeal agitation, except so far as that agitation might serve to embarrass the government of Sir R. Peel, it is but reasonable to infer that the *Post* acts with the authority of its patrons; and, if such be the fact, there can be but scant doubt of a new compact alliance having been entered into between the agitator and the 'base, bloody, and brutal' whigs. 'We tell Sir R. Peel,' says the *Mail* of this evening, with apparent accuracy, 'that the battle for office will be fought on the field of liberalism.'"

The *Cork Reporter* states that "a great provincial demonstration in favour of the education movement, of which Mr Wyse, M.P., is the leader," is to be held in that city next month.

Notwithstanding the distress which prevails among the working classes in this city, there is not a single criminal case to be tried by the assistant-barrister.—*Kilkenny Journal*.

In various parts of the country there are renewed indications of a spirit of resistance to the collection of poor rates; whilst several of the boards of guardians are engaged in a protracted conflict with the commissioners.

THE O'CONNELL TRIBUTE.—The *Dublin Monitor* states that a "national rent" for the past year is about to be announced, and that the sum received is no less than £28,850, and two parishes still remain to be "made up."

MR O'CONNELL'S LETTER AND THE REPEAL PRESS.—Mr O'Connell's adhesion to federalism has begun to create some dissatisfaction among the extreme Irish party. The *Freeman's Journal*, the morning repeal organ, thus concludes an article on the subject:—

"As to Mr O'Connell's declaration respecting this national federalism, we know not what anticipated movements, or what just and wise expectation of conciliating parties, who would not themselves make the first proposition, may have drawn it forth before the federalists themselves have made any public move. We know, however, that the Irish people justly confide in him, and that he would not unnecessarily distract the power of this people by directing their attention at this moment to a department of this international controversy that it behoves England to look after rather than Ireland. If there did not remain a portion of our own people to be conciliated and won into our ranks, by giving them ample assurance that repeal does not mean separation, O'Connell's motto would still be, 'Let Ireland make sure of the repeal, England would be forward enough to look after the federal connexion.'"

Mr Duffy, the editor of the *Nation*, has addressed a letter to Mr O'Connell, condemning as dangerous and inexpedient any junction of the Repeal Association with the federal movement.

IRISH UNIVERSITY FOR ALL SECTS.—The *Dublin Statesman*, an ultra-tory journal in the interest of the high church party, thus refers to this subject:—

"A rumour has been for some time gaining ground that a sum of £100,000 will be asked for, and (as a matter of course) granted, in next session of parliament, for the erection of a great university in Ireland, in which cheap education will be afforded in a system of secular instruction, in which also professors of all denominations (Roman Catholics and Unitarians) will be eligible, and where degrees of all kinds will be conferred."

WHOLESALE EJECTMENTS FROM LAND.—A Mallow correspondent of the *Cork Examiner* gives a tabular statement of the number of families and individuals ejected from two contiguous properties in the south—the one that of Pierce Nagle, Esq., of Annakissy; the other that of Henry B. Foot, Esq., of Carigacunna castle. He gives the name of each family, his holding, the number of individuals in each, and the year in which they were ejected. By this statement it appears there were ejected from the above-named estates, from 1828 to 1843, a total of 42 families, occupying 730 acres, and amounting to 281 persons. "There are at present," he adds, "under notice to quit 10 families; averaging each of those at 5, the foregoing number will be increased to 331. From the property of Henry Baldwin Foot, Esq., of Carigacunna, there have been ejected—from November, 1843, to June, 1844—31 families, numbering 167 human beings. Thus there will have been ejected on two contiguous properties, when the 16 families under notice to quit shall have left, eighty-one families, comprising four hundred and ninety-eight human beings."

Mr Hampton's balloon was destroyed by fire a few days since, in Dublin. He was making a descent, when the balloon fell on a chimney on fire, the gas ignited, and in a short time the balloon was in flames and totally destroyed. It was worth between four and five hundred pounds.

A GREAT SLIP OF EARTH has taken place between the south front of the Dublin custom-house, and the Liffey, in consequence, it is said, of the recent storm. The rent in the earth is one hundred and seventy yards long, and in some places twenty feet deep. Fears are entertained that the quay-wall, and ultimately the custom-house itself, may come down; the building having been erected upon piles in a marshy ground. Steps have been taken, however, to repair the breach.

ATTEMPT TO SINK VESSELS IN LIMERICK.—The exertions made by Mr Steele, in co-operation with the local authorities, to bring the perpetrators of this daring outrage to justice, are most likely to prove successful. On Monday, the mayor received information, on oath, against Peter Liddane, the man first arrested on suspicion. Peter Liddane is fully committed by the mayor, and at present there is a strong *prima facie* case for a jury. — *Limerick Chronicle*.

SCOTLAND.

NOVEL COMPLIMENT TO PROFESSOR LIEBIG.—Professor Liebig arrived in Glasgow on Wednesday afternoon, and shortly after ten o'clock at night several of his countrymen resident in the city preceded to his residence (Professor Thomson's, St Vincent street), and greeted him from under the windows, in a serenade composed in German, for the occasion. Previous to commencing, they requested the attendance of the watchman, both to protect them from annoyance, and in order that they might have the benefit of his lantern to enable them to read the words, of which they had copies printed. This cautious functionary, however, could not be made to understand a custom common only on the continent, and seemingly afraid to sanction the novelty by his presence, proceeded sulkily on his beat. Fortunately, a friend of some of the gentlemen happened to pass in his carriage, and politely caused one of the carriage lamps to be taken out, and held during the performance. Immediately on the voices being heard, the windows were thrown open, and the distinguished professor presented himself, attended by his host and the ladies of his family. When the serenade was concluded, the illustrious visitor came to the door, and thanked his countrymen warmly for the compliment they had paid him, shaking them all cordially by the hand, and requesting to know each of their names; after which the party withdrew. The conversation was carried on, of course, in the German language. — *Glasgow Citizen*. [Professor Liebig has also been presented with the freedom of the city.]

COTTON SPINNERS' RISE OF WAGES.—We are much gratified to learn that at a meeting of the master cotton spinners of Glasgow, held on Thursday, it was agreed that, owing to the comparatively prosperous state of the trade, they should advance the wages of their workmen 10 per cent. upon the present rates. This says much for the kindly feelings that prevail between the employers and the employed in this branch of trade, and will doubtless be very gratifying to the operatives themselves. — *Glasgow Examiner*. [It is also expected that the wages of the power-loom weavers will be raised to the same amount.]

THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT returned to Windsor castle from Osborne house, Isle of Wight, on Monday evening, *via* Southampton. The following anecdote illustrating the comparative seclusion which the Queen has been able to enjoy, and not less the prying curiosity of "our correspondent" in the *Morning Chronicle*, is related in that journal:—

"As her Majesty and Prince Albert were taking their accustomed early walk about nine o'clock on Sunday morning, which they had extended upwards of a mile beyond the boundaries of the royal domain, they were caught in a heavy shower of rain at a rather shelterless part of the hill commanding a view of the sea. Her Majesty and the Prince hastened their steps homeward, when the old postman of East Cowes and Whippingham, who had just then been performing his morning rounds in the adjoining villages, observed that a lady and gentleman were rather disagreeably exposed to the storm, and, running after them as fast as he could, he tendered his old gingham umbrella, which was graciously accepted, and he was invited to follow their footsteps to Osborne house. Little did the poor postman imagine at the time that it was to his royal mistress he had thus the honour of affording such reasonable shelter; but on his arrival at the portico, he was agreeably awakened to the fact, by having tendered to him her Majesty's thanks and a five-pound note, together with his old umbrella."

AN EXCELLENT RESOLUTION.—We have received several communications purporting to give a correct account of her Majesty's proceedings since her arrival at Osborne house; but, as we wish to discountenance that impudent and insufferable system of prying into every corner where her Majesty may seek retirement—a system which cannot but be disagreeable to the royal personages affected by it—we are determined to publish none of them, without the express sanction of those who have authority to give it. — *Times*.

THE DUKEDOM OF BRIDGEWATER.—It is well known that Lord Francis Egerton, the second son of the late Duke of Sutherland, succeeded to the princely possessions of the Duke of Bridgewater. It is said to be in contemplation immediately to call his lordship to the House of Peers, by the style and title of the Duke of Bridgewater. — *Standard*.

CAMPBELL THE POET.—We are happy to learn that the late lamented poet, Thomas Campbell, left among his papers a memoir of his own life, a number of letters, and some unpublished pieces of poetry. These are now in the possession of Dr William Beattie. Dr Beattie's regard for the fame and memory of his friend will, we have no doubt, insure a proper use and selection of such posthumous materials. — *Inverness Courier*.

LEGACY DUTY.—It appears that the total legacy duty received since 1797 amounts to £37,144,762 18s. 4d. The duty on probates, administrations, and testamentary papers also for the same period, to £29,691,206 5s. 4d., making nearly sixty-seven millions of money as duty in forty-seven years. In the year ending the 5th of January last, the legacy duty in England and Wales was £1,114,871 6s. 6d.; in Scotland, £86,897 18s. 6d.; and in Ireland, £39,634 17s. 3d. Other large sums were received as probate duty, &c.

THE INCOME TAX.—According to the *Manchester Guardian*, Mr Pressly, secretary to the board of Stamps and Taxes, has been at Liverpool, with some members of the board, inquiring into the operation of the income tax. It is rumoured that a change is contemplated; and that, while the tax on property is to be retained, the tax on income arising from trade or profession will probably be repealed. The *Guardian* doubts the repeal, but thinks some modification not unlikely.

The commissioners for the reduction of the national debt have given notice of their intention to apply to that purpose £442,620 2s. 6d., being one-fourth of the actual surplus of income over expenditure for the year ending July 5, 1844.

THE WHIGS AND FEDERALISM.—In reference to rumours of the whig movement which is said to be "in operation" in Ireland, the *Chronicle* of Saturday has a long paper, neither affirming nor disaffirming this report; but saying—"We announce our strong impression that a whig policy has been determined upon, not by indenture between O'Connell and the whig leaders, but by the necessity of circumstances and the inevitable difficulties of Sir Robert Peel, whose destiny as a minister is so associated with constant failure that nobody expects at his hands anything but an imitative policy." Whether this whig policy is to be adopted and carried out by Sir Robert Peel himself, or by successors who are to displace him, the *Chronicle* will not determine. "One thing is very certain, however, that no understanding, no co-operation between the English and Irish liberals is possible upon any basis that implies approbation of repeal, or of federalism, or of rotatory parliaments." [In short, the *Chronicle* knows nothing about the matter in report.] The *Morning Herald* authoritatively contradicts a report that Lord Monteagle had had a long interview with Mr O'Connell—"The noble lord has not had any species of intercourse or communication with Mr O'Connell for years."

FATHER MATHEW.—The *Inquirer* of Saturday week contains a painful statement of the embarrassed circumstances in which this truly philanthropic man is at present placed, and an appeal in his behalf, from which we extract the following passage, to which we earnestly call the attention of our readers:—

"From the very commencement of his philanthropic labours, Mr Mathew has been exposed to frequent and severe trials. His family was deeply engaged in the manufacture and sale of spirits. To several of its members the reform was ruin. One brother-in-law, a distiller, became bankrupt. A brother, also a distiller, has just died suddenly, and in the prime of life, leaving a family to be provided for. His death is said to have been hastened by anxiety of mind, consequent upon the impaired state of his business. And yet this man, and other members of his family, had, with a noble generosity, supplied Mr Mathew with large sums of money for the furtherance of his work."

"Valuable friends, too, in the wine and spirit trade, have been known to suffer to the amount of half their business. These are no common trials. They have been met and endured with no common spirit. All will sympathise with the man thus placed between the pleadings of feeling and affection on the one side, and the stern dictates of conscience on the other. Mr Mathew has not hesitated to sacrifice the pecuniary interests of his family for the sake of the general good. His family have generously supported him, to their own injury. These things should not be forgotten in his hour of difficulty."

"All the debts, which now press so heavily on the great reformer, have been incurred in the service of the cause to which he has devoted himself. The expenses connected with the movement have been heavy, and they have fallen, in great part, upon Mr Mathew. His work has chiefly been amongst the poorest. Generally the rich have looked coldly upon him, and afforded little aid."

"Meetings had to be held, names to be registered, bills to be posted, papers and pamphlets to be circulated. It was necessary to furnish cards and medals to the members of the society. Of the latter, some were sold; but thousands—many of them silver, had to be given away. The poor could not buy them—the rich would not. Children, emigrants, and others, were always supplied gratis. Many friends of the cause procured medals for distribution, intending to pay Mr Mathew for them. But the same causes which prevented his own distribution from being remunerative, affected theirs, and if payment had been pressed for, the cause would have suffered. In such cases the loss fell upon Mr Mathew."

"In this way he became deeply involved in debt to the manufacturers of medals before he was aware of it. Some time since he was actually arrested in Dublin for debts thus contracted."

"But the expenses connected with the administration of the pledges formed but a small part of the whole cost. It was necessary to take measures for giving stability and permanence to the change which had been effected. For this purpose reading rooms were established in connexion with the various societies, and temperance publications and newspapers distributed amongst them. So long as he possessed any resources, Mr Mathew was always a principal contributor towards the formation of these institutions. On founding a new society, he commonly presented a sum of money to be employed for such purposes."

"A love of music sprang up amongst the reformed people of Ireland, which was wisely fostered by the friends of the temperance movement. Bands were formed in connexion with many of the societies, and here again, from a conviction of the importance of such aids to the cause, Mr Mathew was a liberal donor."

"Processions were also found to be in the highest degree serviceable, but involved heavy expenses. We can readily comprehend the value of insignia and excitements of various kinds during the early stages of such reformation. It was no light work to create and sustain an enthusiasm strong enough to control so enthralling a vice as intemperance."

"Traveling expenses too, notwithstanding the liberality of coach proprietors, were formidable. Then there were constantly societies in debt and difficulty to be assisted. Mr Mathew would never consent to the abandonment of a reading-room, or the breaking up of a band, through want of means, so long as he was able to prevent it."

"Lastly, sufferers by the reform were generously relieved. The widow, the orphan, and the aged, whose means of subsistence had been interfered with, were never refused assistance."

"In this way, by such noble deeds of mercy, Mr Mathew's resources have been exhausted. He is now destitute of means; considerable debts press upon him. He is daily harassed by demands for money, with which he is totally unable to comply. And, above all, he is prevented from labouring freely and with vigour for the cause which is so dear to him, and which so much requires his assistance."

"With the fullest regard for his feelings, we have no scruples about speaking thus plainly of Mr Mathew's embarrassments. Had he been less devoted and less disinterested, he would have escaped them. A time has arrived when, for his sake, and for the sake of his cause, it is necessary to speak plainly. We happen to know that, during his English visit, large sums of money were offered to him by various individuals, which, from the purest motives, he declined. We trust that they will not now be withheld. Some time ago, a Mathew testimonial was set on foot in Ireland, and a considerable sum was subscribed towards it. The public will now be naturally anxious to know what has become of it, and whether it cannot be increased, and employed for the removal of his present difficulties. The temperance cause cannot be better served than by securing to it the labour and influence of its apostle."

"In conclusion, we may remark that the case is an urgent one. If relief be not promptly afforded, the most painful consequences may follow. We (the *Inquirer*) shall ourselves be glad to receive subscriptions until further arrangements are made. Donations may also be forwarded direct to the Rev. Theobald Mathew, Cork, and will be publicly acknowledged. We trust that committees will shortly be appointed in various parts of the kingdom, and that more systematic methods will be set on foot. Meanwhile, we invite our brother journalists to give publicity to these facts, and to support this ap-

peal. We call on men of all classes and creeds to unite in sustaining a cause with which is identified the moral and material welfare of millions, and in rescuing from want, and—what was to him a far greater evil—from inactivity, one of the truest friends of humanity—one of the most dauntless, devoted, and disinterested of reformers."

The London correspondent of the *Hants Independent* writes—"I regret to say, some fear that the next term may see him—the great benefactor of his species in our days—the inmate of a prison, for debts incurred in the unavoidable expenses of his missions and movements in the holy cause of virtue."

EFFECTS OF THE PROGRESS OF CIVILISATION ON THE PUBLIC HEALTH.—Two centuries ago, a salad was not to be bought in the markets of London for money; a cabbage stock and a carrot were unknown; apples were scarce, and never used save in the crude and unwholesome state. Sir Walter Raleigh and Admiral Drake might have brought half-a-dozen oranges for the queen's table, but the community had never seen the golden fruit of the Hesperides. At the present time, we buy this delicious fruit at the rate of two for a penny in the streets of London! and, through the blessing of sugar, we are never at a loss for a meal for our children when we have an apple. Sugar is, in fact, one of the grand conquests of man's industry, and the barbarism of regarding it as a luxury, and making it a source of revenue, ought to be abandoned; it is one of the prime necessities of life, and ought to be as free as air; the first act of the stomach upon the amylaceous principle, which constitutes about four-fifths of our ordinary food, is to turn it into sugar and dextrine, an insipid kind of sugar—a fact from which the value of sugar as an article of nourishment may be inferred. Nature presents us with the article ready formed, but we make it inaccessible by our absurd laws. It is little more than a century since the great bulk of the community lived upon salt provisions through the winter. Agriculture had made so little progress, that there were no green crops, no such staple as the turnip, not merely to keep cattle alive, but to fatten them; and so little hay was made, that it was always an object to save it for the use of the stock that must be maintained till the spring. The cattle which now supply us with fresh animal food throughout the winter, in our grandfathers' days, would all have been slaughtered and salted down at Michaelmas; there was no more fresh meat until God's providence brought round the spring. In Sydenham and Morton's times, and even considerably later than these, among the grand causes for which the assistance of medical men was sought, were the scurvy and intermittent fever. The faculty would starve now, did they depend on either one or other of these diseases. The deaths of the members of the community was then the source of professional income; now it is their births. Juno Lucina is the true patron goddess of the medical profession in these days, not Apollo in his ire, and twanging his silver bow.—*Dr Willis.*

PROGRESS OF STEAM.—It was predicted in the *Quarterly Review* some years since, that a Joppa steamer would start regularly from Tower stairs before many years were over. We see that our lively *Punch* anticipates the event, and imagines sounds already in those distant waters strange enough to waken from their grim and long repose the God-freys of Bulloigne, Richards Cœur de Lion, and other heroes of Holy Land:—

"Stop a! stop a!"
"Any gentleman for Joppa?"
"Mascus, Mascus?" "Ticket, please, sir."
"Tyre or Sidon?" "Stop her, ease her!"
"Jerusalem, lem! lem!" "Shur! Shur!"
"Do you go on to Egypt, sir?"
"Captain, is this the land of Pharaoh?"
"Now look alive there! Who's for Cairo?"
"Back her! Stand clear, I say, old file!"
"What gent or lady's for the Nile,
"Or Pyramids?" "Thebes! Thebes! Sir!" "Steady!"
"Now, where's that party for Engedi?"

THE COMET.—Mr Hind, the astronomer, writes to the *Times* from Regent's park:—The comet was observed here, with Mr Bishop's large equatorial telescope, on Saturday night, and again yesterday evening. On Saturday the comet was beautifully seen: with the telescopic power of 40 a stellar nucleus was easily visible, and likewise with 70 and 108. With magnifying powers of 200 and 320, the stellar appearance vanished, and only a strong condensation of light could be perceived. With the low power an elliptical envelope was seen surrounding the nucleus, which was situated in one of the foci of the ellipse.

TEETOTALISM.—We perceive, by the monthly corn circular of Messrs Sturge, just issued, that the firm intend in future to decline the sale of malting barley. Although the reasons for this determination are not publicly announced, those who are acquainted with Mr Sturge will have no difficulty in connecting the resolution now come to with his professed opinions on the subject of temperance.—*Sentinel.*

THE "TIMES" AND "YOUNG ENGLAND."—The *Times* endeavoured, on Thursday, to analyse the nature and value of "Young England" as a political influence, in a paper partaking of the vagueness of the subject, which was admitted to be incapable of very distinct definition. The result of the inquiry is thus summed up:—

If we might resolve their recent acts into any one principle, we should say it is an acknowledgment of the great but neglected truth, that man is the masterpiece of the creation, and that for him all earthly things are made and should be administered. He is better than money, or house, or land, or rank, or learning, or any work, or quality, or institution of men. As far as the bulk of our fellow-creatures does not partake of these, or of the benefits flowing from them, so far are they a

disgrace and a burden to the possessors. The gifts of heaven live and flow. Favoured men and classes are their channel, and the many their most rightful recipients. Monopoly, selfishness, and negligence are sins against this Divine dispensation. Wealth in the midst of misery, literature dwelling contentedly by the thick of ignorance, thousands of acres for the sole use of one, while thousands never tread the native turf or know the shade of a tree—these are all blots in the sight of Heaven, and make a nation old—old in weakness, old in misery, and old in crime.

THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY commenced, on Monday, starting third class trains for Colchester and Cambridge, at one penny per mile fares. Unlike the arrangements on the Birmingham line, the third class trains are only a quarter of an hour longer on the road than the other trains. On the London and Birmingham railway, eight hours are consumed in the journey down by the third class—four only by the other classes!

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—There has been spent, since 1800, on the old and on existing temporary houses of parliament, in London, upwards of two millions sterling. The new houses of parliament in progress there now were estimated to cost £700,000, but have already cost a million, though but half built!

Postscript.

Wednesday, October 23rd.

OPENING OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.—At a meeting of the committee of Bankers, held on Monday last, A. W. Roberts, Esq., in the chair, it was resolved, from the unavoidable obstruction to business which must necessarily take place on Monday next, the 28th October, the day appointed by the Queen for the opening of the Royal Exchange, that it will be desirable, in concurrence with the Bank of England, to close the several banking houses at twelve o'clock on that day. The committee, therefore, recommend the adoption of such regulation. Since Monday numerous workmen have been engaged erecting seats around St Paul's cathedral, St Mary's church, Strand, King's college, and various other public places in the line of the road from Buckingham palace to the Royal Exchange. The tradesmen along the line of route are also on the alert to accommodate the sight-seers, from whom they will no doubt reap a plentiful harvest. In the neighbourhood of the Exchange as much as five guineas is asked for a single seat.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has to acknowledge the receipt of £50, stated to be "For the public, for taxes probably omitted."

BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES FOR THE LABOURING CLASSES.—The sub-committee have begun making every preparation for the general committee-meeting, which is advertised to be held this day, at three o'clock, at the London tavern, Bishopsgate. The prospects of the committee are most encouraging. Lord Eldon has sent a donation of £200, and several of the London bankers have announced their intention of giving large donations. The names of the committee and the subscription list will be speedily announced.

WINTER ASSIZES.—It is now definitively fixed that a winter gaol delivery shall take place in many parts of the kingdom, but it is believed that the subsidiary arrangements will not be made till the beginning of term.

THE NEW POOR LAW AT ROCHDALE.—We publish, in another column, an account of a meeting held at Rochdale, pursuant to a requisition signed by 2,920 ratepayers of the Rochdale union, to take their opinion upon the introduction of the New Poor law. We are informed that a great many more names, and those of the most respectable inhabitants, would have been added to the requisition, but there was not time in the town to set up their names! The meeting was attended by an immense number of people; the resolutions were all carried unanimously, and there seemed to be a firm determination to prevent the law being carried out under the orders of the commissioners. There exists the same opposition to the law in the Oldham and Ashton unions, which are also threatened with its introduction, and meetings have been held to oppose it, at which those assembled showed an equal determination to offer every legal resistance to it. We may further observe, that there is not the least necessity for its introduction into these unions; the administration being good, and the rates lower, perhaps, than in any other unions in the kingdom. The owners of property are, we believe, almost unanimously of that opinion; and Lord Althorp, in introducing the bill in 1834 (Sir J. Graham and Lord Stanley being then his colleagues), promised they would not interfere with such parishes.—*Times.*

POOR LAW CRUELTY.—Mr Bowen, a correspondent of the *Times*, has established the revolting fact that in the new workhouse, Bridgewater, females—one of them with an infant at her breast—have been set to break stones as a labour suited to their age and sex, and have been afterwards sentenced to three weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction, in consequence of their refusal to submit to such cruel and degrading task-work.

THE LEIGH PEEBAGE.—RIOTOUS PROCEEDINGS.—Some years ago, a long protracted claim, made by a person named George Leigh, as the rightful owner of the extensive estates of Lord, then Mr Chandos, Leigh, was brought to a close in the defeat of the claimant. A new claimant, named John Leigh, has just come forward, and the particulars subjoined will best explain the mode in which he sought to enforce his pretensions:—Lord Leigh's property is

situated at Stonleigh, in Warwickshire, a few miles from Coventry and Leamington. On Tuesday last, John Leigh, with one or two other Leighs and twenty-five other persons, proceeded to Stonleigh abbey, the residence of Lord Leigh (who was absent at the time), arm in arm, and demanded possession. Their arrival must have been expected at the abbey, since it was guarded at all points by officers of police, and labourers employed upon the estate. James Leigh immediately endeavoured to obtain an entrance into the mansion by the door of the corridor, which he found secured on the inside and guarded by Dencer, a county constabulary sergeant, who said there was no admittance there for him. James Leigh, a stout-built young man of about thirty, who appeared to be the most active in the transaction, then walked, followed by the whole of the parties mentioned, to the low oak door. Here he was resisted by Hancock, a policeman, whom he immediately assailed with a bludgeon which he pulled from his pocket. This proved the signal for a general conflict between the contending parties; but, from the superiority of numerical strength, the constables and their assistants were soon overpowered, and, in the course of the struggle, both officers were felled to the ground. The assaulting party then entered the abbey, and barricaded the doors. Meanwhile the alarm bell was rung, and the peasantry assembled, and numbers of persons from the neighbourhood were soon on the spot, followed soon after by the police from Coventry and Leamington. The police soon effected an entrance into the abbey, and the whole of the offenders were taken into custody and conveyed in waggons to Leamington, where the chief part of the inhabitants turned out to witness the arrival. After a lengthened investigation before the magistrates at the Town hall, twenty-nine of the rioters were committed to take their trials at the next assizes.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION held their usual weekly meeting, at the Conciliation hall, on Monday; Mr Mackay, barrister, in the chair. A letter was read from Mr Grattan, M.P., on the importance of education, and following up his views by declaring his intention of presenting the Association with 100 copies of the memoirs of his father. The other proceedings were unimportant. The rent for the week was stated to be £391 6s.

MUNSTER DINNER TO MR O'CONNELL.—A circular has been issued, announcing that Mr O'Connell has fixed upon Wednesday, the 20th of November, for the provincial dinner in Limerick. Mr O'Connell is to arrive in Limerick on that day, on his return from Darrynane abbey.

SPAIN.—Private letters from Perpignan, received on Monday, state that Generals Amettler and Santa Cruz, together with five captains of the progresista party, had been arrested by the French douaniers just as they were about to enter Spain. Amettler and Santa Cruz have been sent to the prison of Serres, and the others in Perpignan. A lithographed proclamation was found on these officers, and it is said that on General Amettler several letters and other papers were discovered, which compromise the safety of several persons at the present moment within the Spanish territory.

AMERICA.—By the packet ship Cambridge, which brings four days' later intelligence from New York, we learn that the threatened crusade for the extermination of the Mormons had assumed an aspect of immediate danger, and that the anti-Mormon party of Hancock county, Illinois, had called an armed assembly, to meet at that place on the 27th ult. Prompted by this movement, and in pursuance of his announced resolution, Governor Ford had ordered out 2,500 of the state militia for the preservation of the public peace, and to prevent the violation of the constitution and laws of the state. The result has not yet been received, but it is highly probable, that finding Governor Ford so determined to quell disturbance, the meeting would not proceed to extremities. The unexampled orderliness and freedom from outrage which have, on this occasion, characterised the preparations for the approaching presidential election, have at length been disturbed in New York, where a whig procession was assailed by a locofoco mob; and the ill-blood engendered by the collision had produced such a great and immediate excitement, that both parties were threatening to come forth into the public streets on every future occasion fully armed.

AUSTRIA.—A letter from Vienna, of the 11th inst, states that the Jesuits were making constant progress in the Austrian territories. Their order had been established with great pomp and solemnity at Venice, in addition to the Jesuits' seminaries at Lemberg, Tannopol, Monsbruck, Gratz, and Linz.

NEW ZEALAND papers to the 16th of June have arrived, according to which it appears that five-sixths of the adult population of the district of Nelson, including all the principal members of the legal and medical professions, not in the pay of government, resident landowners, and merchants, had signed a petition, condemning the conduct of Captain Fitzroy in his interview with the chiefs engaged in the Wairau massacre, especially adverting to the leniency with which he was apparently disposed to treat the natives most actively engaged in the business.

CORN MARKET. MARK LANE. THIS DAY.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peas	Flour.
English ..	5340	3760	1900			
Scotch....						
Irish			12510			
Foreign ..	1780	6690	3070			

Monday's prices are supported, but not much business doing.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"One of the People," we suspect, has but recently become a subscriber, as we have given our views upon that subject so fully that we know not what to add to them.

"An Enemy to all Monopolies" puts forward an exception, not a rule.

"Inquisitor" will not suit us.

"A Welshman." We really cannot look over the file, but we recommend him to do so.

"A Nonconformist." We should imagine that there is no doubt upon the question. The passage referred to is decisive.

Our correspondent at Chatteris we are perfectly unable to understand. Our time would not allow us to read, nor our space to notice, every publication that is sent to us, and this, in nine cases out of ten, must be taken as the reason for our neglect of them.

"Dissidens" and "Dissidens Mechanicus" declined.

"Vox Veritatis." We do not agree with him; and, having no fair opportunity of discussing the question, we do not insert his letter.

The letter on the allotment system thankfully received.

"Simplicity" received.

"J. Murray." We certainly did not agree with the sentiments contained in his first letter, and we have no desire to open a discussion of the subject in our pages.

Terms for advertising in the *Nonconformist*.

For 7 lines....5s. 0d. | For 10 lines....6s. 0d.
For every additional line..... 4d.
For a half column £1 5s. | For a column...£2 0s.
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Orders for the *Nonconformist* are received at the office, and by all booksellers and newsvendors. The terms of subscription, if paid in advance, are £1 6s. per annum. All communications for the Editor should be addressed to the office, No. 4, Crane court, Fleet street.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCT. 23, 1844.

SUMMARY.

MR O'CONNELL's manifesto from Derrynane, of which we gave a brief account, with some extracts, in the postscript of our last number, has excited not a little discussion in the political world. On this side of the Channel it is looked upon as a first step in a retrogressive course. On the other, it seems to have excited some alarm. Mr Charles Gavan Duffy, the principal editor of the *Nation*, and one of the liberated prisoners, has addressed to Mr O'Connell a long letter, more remarkable for Irish feeling than for sound argument, in which the merits of federalism are compared with those of repeal, and a decided preference is given to the latter. Mr Duffy, we apprehend, may be considered the chieftain of "Young Ireland"—a party which submits with but an ill grace to the peaceful doctrines of the Liberator, and which evidently contemplates an ultimate settlement of all differences between the two nations by the arbitration of the sword. It is not wonderful, therefore, that he should incline to stand by repeal, be the consequences what they may. His leader is both a wiser and a better man, but we much question whether the influence he possesses will be sufficient to bow the spirit of his followers to a final abandonment of their long-cherished dream. We have observed upon this elsewhere.

Before we pass away from Ireland, we must be allowed to express our unfeigned regret that Father Mathew, the apostle of temperance, has, in the prosecution of his self-denying labours, involved himself in considerable pecuniary embarrassments. We have given in another column the principal portion of an article from the *Inquirer*, accounting for Father Mathew's present involved position, and appealing to his friends for prompt and efficient aid. We heartily second that appeal. Whatever may be our opinions as to the soundness or otherwise of the total abstinence principle, we cannot shut our eyes to the vast moral change effected in Ireland by the suppression of those drinking customs which were alike ruinous to the bodies and souls of the people. We fervently admire the disinterested benevolence and the untiring zeal of the man who has produced this mighty change, and we trust that, for the credit of humanity, it will appear that he who has so largely promoted its interests, at any and every expense to himself, will not be left, in the hour of difficulty, to struggle on alone. There are thousands, we should imagine, in this country, who are ready to show their regard to him in a substantial shape, and we hope that what they do, they will do quickly.

Belgium has struck a blow at English commerce, by laying a very serious increase of duty upon silk and cotton manufactures, and upon machinery, imported into that country from this, and by exempting the same class of articles, if of French or German origin, from the operation of the new tax.

"It is impossible," says the correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, "to exaggerate the importance of this measure as respects England. The French papers undisguisedly and triumphantly admit, that it will at once shut you out of Belgian markets in order to make way for the manufacturers of Rouen and Mulhausen. Nor is this the only effect of it; for, as it will allow the

manufactures of Belgium, France, and the Zollverein to circulate promiscuously through the whole extent of the territories belonging to the nations of this great union at a lower duty than English goods, the effect will be to shut up, in a great measure, the markets of half Europe against English manufactures. France, the Zollverein, and Belgium, form an aggregate of upwards of sixty-five millions of people, whom their respective governments are now combining against the manufactures of England."

The Brazils also assumes a threatening attitude, and retaliates upon Sir Robert Peel his own policy. Duties to an enormous amount are to be laid upon the manufactured articles of those countries which refuse to receive Brazilian produce. Whether the government will be able to stay the impending stroke, it is impossible to say; but, in such an anomalous position have they placed themselves, that we cannot, for our part, see how they can save to Great Britain that vast amount of trade which she has recently carried on with the Brazilian empire.

There is some stir in the country respecting the game laws, the iniquities of which can no longer be concealed. At the Bedford Quarter sessions the subject underwent discussion; not very enlightened, it is true, but yet in that kind of apologetic tone which indicates a feeling, on the part of the landlords, that their sin is beginning to find them out. At the Bucks sessions, Sir Harry Verney made the following sensible and important observations:—

"He was of opinion that the game laws were a fertile source of crime, and of consequent expense and demoralisation to the community. Of 539 prisoners, 169 went to gaol for infractions of the game laws. They were taken to gaol at the public expense, kept there at the expense of the county, and their families kept in the union house at the expense of their parishes. This ought not to be. As game was preserved for the mere amusement of the country gentry, those who kept preserves ought to be at the whole expense of the game prosecutions, and of the maintenance of the poachers in prison. Property in game ought not to be protected as other property, inasmuch as it had not the responsibilities of other property. Game preserves were the source of great mischief; farmers lost a great deal by the depredations of the game; labourers by want of employment, for it was impossible to have good farming where there was much game; and the whole community lost by the destruction of food which game occasioned. Game affords great temptation to crime and the infractions of the law. He had come to the conclusion that the whole expense of prosecuting and keeping poachers and their families ought to fall on the gentry preserving game. The parish ought not to be made to bear the expense, nor ought the county; nor ought we to be building a gaol for the reception of poachers. We are now building a gaol for the reception of poachers ('No,' from Mr G. Pigott). Yes, we are building a gaol for the reception of poachers—criminals made by the laws enacted merely for the amusement of the country gentry."

All this indicates that matters are going on in the right direction. Aristocratic tyranny and selfishness have, if we mistake not, over-reached themselves, and they must beat a speedy retreat, or retribution will surely follow.

THE DERRYNANE MANIFESTO.

FROM his romantic retreat in Kerry, Mr O'Connell has issued a manifesto, in the shape of a letter "to the acting secretary of the Loyal National Repeal Association." It is a long document—able in its composition, conciliatory in its tone, manifest in its purport. The result of calm premeditation, it may be fairly taken as the outward and visible sign of what is inmost in the bosom of the Liberator—the true interpreter of the man and of his position. The topics upon which he dwells—the careful skill with which they are linked together—the deferential respect paid to the "federalists," whom, in the year of the monster meetings, he treated with a kind of off-hand scorn—the wonderfully artistic manner in which he compares their project for the government of Ireland with his own, and assigns to theirs the preference—the anxiety which he nevertheless evinces not to commit himself, but to draw out from them a fuller development of their idea—his exhortations to them meanwhile to join him—and his closing "hurrah for repeal,"—present as rich a study of the statesman and the diplomatist, as modern history can furnish. Whatever revelation they may make of the main-spring which operates within, they certainly exhibit a complication, delicacy, and finish of intellectual machinery which we cannot inspect without an emotion of wonder.

We propose to look at this letter, not for the purpose of discussing the substantial merits of its contents, but merely as an emanation which tells some secrets, not otherwise to be arrived at, of that inner world of conviction from which it comes. The spirit of O'Connell is before us in a visible form, and we shall make bold to question it for our own satisfaction.

The first remarkable utterance which common sense extorts from it is, that the repeal agitation is abandoned. There is no formal declaration to this effect—there needs none. No practical step has, as yet, been taken in this precise direction. But the mind of the agitator, say rather his will, has evidently sheered off from that as the ultimate point of his course. His face is not now as though he were set upon going up to his first destination, "Ireland for the Irish." His suggestions walk no longer towards that mark, but away from it. His

schemes possess no aptitude to that end. He is silent—and surely his silence is eloquent—upon his projected Preservative society—he bids farewell to monster meetings—he breathes but a whisper respecting the impeachment of his prosecutors—he avoids all recurrence to his promised tour of agitation in England. The whole drift of his letter is not to repeal, but from it. It is, as it were, the first solemn warning to the Irish people, that it may be their duty to exchange their present interest in that reversionary benefit, for something solid, tangible, and worth acceptance, in hand. Let us not be supposed to question Mr O'Connell's fidelity. We have no clue to his heart, nor do we wish to have. But he has himself opened a window through which we can look in upon his convictions—and they declare plainly enough that the repeal is hopeless, and must ere long be abandoned.

There is another feature of this document not less worthy of being noted. Mr O'Connell looks smilingly towards "federalism," shakes hands with it, desires a further and more intimate acquaintance with it, but does not pledge himself to it. He is "off with the old love," but he is not "on with the new." He asks for details, before he can satisfy himself, although he has himself demonstrated that the parties are so far agreed on principles, as to render an arrangement of details perfectly easy. The effect is, however, that he keeps himself disengaged. Possibly, federalism, although on the whole preferable to simple repeal, is not the best thing which Ireland can obtain for herself. Something approaching to self-government is unquestionably indispensable—but as yet there is no plan before the eye of the Liberator. It is not, of course, for him to propose one. Some other party must do that. It is his duty to keep his ear and eye open, and in so critical a juncture of his country's affairs to leave himself unfettered by pledges. Who can tell from what quarter definite proposals may come? Who can decide how the sails are to be set until it is well ascertained where the wind sits? Perhaps something will spring up, the character of which will baffle all human calculations. It is wise, then, to have the hands free for action under every emergency—and to open a door for all who wish well to Ireland, to come in and submit their plans. The diplomatist who has to deal with many and conflicting interests, must not be limited by too precise instructions.

We now arrive at O'Connell's true position. With a shadowy and indefinable object before him—not simple repeal, for federalism is, if anything, to be preferred—not federalism, for it is yet too vaguely set forth to elicit anything more substantial than good-will—but an indistinct something which shall confer upon Irishmen the appearance of self-government—with this phantom of an object before him, Mr O'Connell is enabled to call upon all sections of his countrymen to join him. This is the very nick of time for a national and united party. The more strength the better. Protestants are entreated—federalists are invited—tories and orangemen, through Dr Maunsell and Mr Grey Porter, are commended. Conciliation is the order of the day. Wisely so. But in what it is to end is left pretty much for future consideration. Ireland must become one, compact, irresistible—and then we shall see what we shall see. The necromancer having raised his spirit, will bid it perform unimaginable wonders.

Whither, now, will all this tend? Not precisely in the direction, we predict, that Mr O'Connell would have it. Symptoms are beginning to exhibit themselves on the surface of events, that the current of popular favour towards repeal is too strong to be diverted, even by the Liberator's unparalleled influence. He will soon discover this—and will return to the course from which he has deviated. But to do what? Ireland cannot bear much more active agitation? Her patience under oppression has been marvelous, but patience has its limits. The passions of a whole people, crushed under a load of wretchedness, cannot be safely played with, even by so wonderful a magician as O'Connell. It may be from his consciousness of this truth, combined with his conviction that repeal is impossible, that he now aims to unfix their choice, and leave the way open to some object within reach. But we fear he has in this instance over-rated his power. The enmity against English connexion, which he sowed with such unsparing profusion, has taken too deep a root in the heart of his people to be plucked up again at will. To go onwards leads to an insurrection, which not even his earnest entreaties could prevent. To retreat is to run upon his own destruction. His position is full of danger—and he is aware of it. He calls diplomacy to his aid—but, in all probability, he will find it unequal to the emergency. His greatest triumph has proved, as we foresaw, the sorest trial of his fidelity and skill. The manifesto from Derrynane betrays his uneasiness. We have great faith in his genius—but we cannot be blind to the fact, that he has to cope with difficulties which will prove in the end too strong for him to overmatch. His resources are not equal to the quenching of the fire which he has kindled. Ireland is yet destined, we apprehend,

hend, to be the sanguinary battle-field between right and left. Heaven, in its mercy, may avert the coming collision—but it is not to be accomplished by a Derrynane manifesto.

PUBLIC BATHS AND LAUNDRIES.

THE influence of the body upon mind and character is far more potent and more incessant in its operation, than most men are accustomed to suspect. Cheerfulness, good temper, manly resolution, and even some of the higher virtues, are very considerably dependent upon the condition of the skin, and the state of the clothes which we wear. A dirty people cannot be a moral people; or else their morality will be of that huffer-mugger kind which confuses the most contradictory notions of right and wrong, and exalts into duty much that ought to be regarded as sin. Unwashed hands are far readier for dirty deeds, than when they have been thoroughly cleansed with soap and water. The face which has scarcely known the luxury of a dry rub for a fortnight, and which, besides being begrimed with filth, shows a rich harvest of stubble, naturally enough shapes itself into that expression which seems to invite ill-humour to arise and take possession of it as its throne. The first article in the creed of morality, is self-respect; and self-respect cannot co-exist with dirt. There will be a constant struggle between the two for supremacy, and whichever gains the uppermost will speedily banish the other. The old adage is not without its truth, that "Cleanliness is next to godliness."

A proposition has recently been made for the erection of public baths and laundries for the use of the poor in the metropolis; and a meeting has been held with a view to promote this laudable design. The experiment has been tried in other places, and its beneficial results have exceeded the most sanguine calculations. We are happy to observe that the project is warmly espoused by the leading and wealthy members of metropolitan society. Some correspondent of the *Times* newspaper ventured to throw out a suggestion that the Fleet prison, now unoccupied, might be very properly adapted to the realisation of this project. This, it seems, was objected to, because the property in question was considered as "too valuable" for the purpose. Upon this objection the *Times* makes the following comment:—

"Now, let us ask for what and for whom it is too valuable. Is it too valuable to be devoted to the purpose of punishing men? Is it too valuable to be used as a prison? Is the question of value one which is taken into consideration when harsh measures are, for the assumed good of society, to be made use of towards those who are brought under the sentence of the law? How many hundreds of thousands of pounds have been spent on the Millbank Penitentiary, Newgate, Coldbath-fields Prison, and the new Model Prison at Islington? We might extend the range of our question, and ask, How many millions have been spent on prisons in England and Wales? We do not remember ever to have heard the proposed site of a gaol objected to on the ground that it was too valuable. Well, then, for what is the Fleet prison too valuable? It could scarcely be considered too valuable for a railway station, or an exchange, or a market, or a manufactory, or a coaching establishment. Would it be too valuable for a bank, or an insurance office, or a horse bazaar? Most assuredly not. Anything whatever which could pay well would not be objected to. A handsome offer from the managers of a jackass amphitheatre, or a wax-work exhibition, would not meet with a rebuff on the score of its being 'too valuable.' For whom, then, is it too valuable? For a joint-stock company, for a large firm, for a single private individual of ample capital? Again we say, most assuredly not. Let any man of good means make an offer for the Fleet prison, and it is his—if he offer enough. For what, and for whom, we ask again, is it 'too valuable?' Why, forsooth, it is too valuable to be given to the poor. There lies the gist of the matter. If there were need of a great ugly bastille of a union house on the eastern side of Farringdon street, to keep the poor down, we should hear nothing of the Fleet prison being 'too valuable' for that. But when a proposal is made to devote it to the comfort of the poor—when, instead of using its walls to keep very poor men in confinement to satiate the revenge of their creditors, and instead of employing the building as a safeguard to capital, it is suggested that it should be actually given to the poor for the purpose of raising them in the social scale—then we hear all at once of the value, the money value, of the Fleet prison."

The paragraph above quoted contains a fund of truth which it would be well that our money-loving classes should take home for reflection. Had those who are possessed of wealth and power attempted to rule the poor by promoting their comfort, instead of by coercing them into subservience, they would have found the expedient a much cheaper one than that upon which one emergency after another has driven them. We are glad that at length they seem to be awaking to the error of their ways, and happy should we be if hereafter it should appear that the formation of parks for public recreation, and the establishment of baths and laundries for popular cleanliness, are only first steps back to that sound position which is comprehended within the memorable expression of a deceased statesman, that "property has its duties as well as its rights."

There is no country in the world in which the changes of ministry have been so frequent as in Spain. Between the 7th of June, 1835, and the 5th of May, 1844, there were twenty cabinets.

SELECTIONS FROM THE PRESS.

PEEL AND GUIZOT.

(From the *Spectator*.)

They have several points in common. Each will be remembered more for his dexterity in acquiring office, than for an original, bold, or comprehensive line of policy. Each has a knack of trimming his bark to suit the tide: Peel, the tory champion, rests his claim to public confidence on his whiggish measures; and Guizot, the protestant, valorously declares that France must be the champion of the Roman catholic faith throughout the world. The "Man of Ghent," as minister under the dynasty of the barricades, is an apt counterpart to the colleague of Eldon and Castlereagh, crying, "Register, register, register." Each contrives to make himself the leader of a party, which adheres to him more from belief in his skill as a tactician than any vehement admiration of his policy. Each is an irreproachable character, for whom nobody appears to entertain a very ardent affection.

But though the politicians have a strong family-likeness, the men are very different. Sir Robert Peel has no imagination, and, naturally, little eloquence. He knows as much of art and literature as a man can be taught, and no more. By patient drudgery, he has acquired considerable knowledge of finance and some other branches of politics, and a thorough mastery of the forms of parliamentary and official business. Under any circumstances, he must have been a useful member of a party; but had not his affluence made him independent of party, he never could have become a leader. He has neither the buoyant and relentless will of a Chatham, nor the brilliant and fascinating qualities of a Canning, to sway the minds of his followers. One great source of his power is that he can better afford to do without his party than his party without him.

Guizot, on the contrary, though if he chose he might be independent of party, cannot be so if he is to continue a politician. His party feel that if he continue engaged in politics, it must be as a trade by which he earns his bread. He and party are mutually dependent on each other. It is not to his social position, but to something inherent in himself, that he owes his leadership. The post is yielded to him because his literary reputation reflects honour on his party, and because he is a natural and powerful orator in addition to being an accomplished debater.

The difference between the characters of the two premiers is illustrative of the difference between the social conditions of their two countries. In England, George Canning is the solitary example of a politician of Guizot's class rising to the rank of premier: and for how brief a time did he enjoy it! how dearly did he buy it! In France, the only perilous rival to M. Guizot is one of his own fraternity. In this country there are more men of large fortunes than in France, and their wealth has more of an hereditary character: a man's social position is of more consequence, and his personal talents of less. At first sight, one is tempted to imagine that "they order these things better in France;" but experience dispels the illusion. Genius cannot be kept down by the mere mechanical pressure of wealth; it is only forced into different channels—driven to devise means of exerting its restless energies; and it is made stronger and more adroit by the struggle. It must be confessed that there is a better prospect of internal peace for England, where only a few can hope to carry off the highest prizes in politics, than for France, where four hundred clever, vain, and reckless journalists, awaken every morning with the thought, "Guizot was once no more than I am; why should I not rise as high?"

THE FOREIGN PRESS.

(From the *Examiner*.)

England has been the parent of the press. She it is that cherished, developed, and protected that new and mighty power which, yet young, might so easily have been crushed, and was crushed in all other countries, by the too natural jealousy of those in power. How ungrateful is the offspring to the mother which nurtured her. There is not at this moment a foreign press, liberated from the hands of the censorship, which has not taken for its daily task to revile and calumniate England, and preach the necessity of eternal enmity and war towards her. The French press speaks for itself, near enough for us to hear it: all its parties alike, monarchic, aristocratic, sacerdotal, constitutional, republican, Jacobin, uniting in one theme: the necessity of knocking old England on the head, previous to each setting about the fulfilment and enjoyment of their peculiar schemes.

If from France we fly off in disgust to America, we see the self-same task performed by the press, with equal recklessness and less ability. An intelligent correspondent of the *Times*, the "*Genevise Traveler*," informs us that the American press has informed its public, not only that England is labouring to destroy slavery in Mexico and Texas solely for the purpose of dissolving the American union, but that England has also supplied a large amount of money to the ultra-liberals, in order to defeat the tariff people in the new elections. Thus the amiable press of America represents us at the same time as intriguing with the American whigs for the destruction of slavery in the south, and with the American locofocos for the destruction of the tariff. There is no limit to our Machiavelism or our money. We are the great *primum mobile* of all ill, in America as in France; bribing M. Guizot and Mr. Webster, General Jackson and Abd-el-Kader. And, to avenge all these imaginary misdeeds, Frenchmen of all parties, and Americans of all shades, threaten us with war and annihilation.

Perhaps, however, it is merely France and America that are mad in their estimation of us. Is there not some one free country that does us justice, especially amongst the countries that we have freed and constitutionalised? There are three kingdoms which we have so favoured—Spain, Portugal, and Greece. What is public opinion in all three with regard to us? What saith their press with regard to England? They all speak the same language; denouncing the English as the most insolent, avaricious, treacherous, tyrannical, base set of people on the face of the earth. It is not the Spanish Carlist, but the moderate Spanish liberal, who will tell you this, and who will print it, and who will be believed. Even the poor Greek has, like a parrot, taken up the same tune, and hoots Senhor Mavrocordato as a wretch worthy of the bow-string, for harbouring English ideas!

What are we to think of this heap of injustice and insanity? Has the press been intended to be, not a shedder of light, but of more monstrous and more baleful ignorance than darkness and slavery together could have

engendered? Is it not to be an instrument of peace, but of war? Judging by what we see, could we suppose the freedom of the press extended to all countries, the inevitable consequences would be, not better understanding or enlightenment, but all Europe converted into an arena of wild beasts devouring one another.

Upon reflection, however, we are inclined to conclude that freedom, and civilisation, and peace, and fairness are still great and powerful principles, which will not allow themselves to be stifled by the madness or corruptness of the press; and that the press itself, and its freedom, will be more likely to be sacrificed than any of those principles. Hitherto the aims of governments which have controlled the press have been directed, as in France, to the preventing it being seditious or libelous, and disturbing of domestic peace. The French press, for example, is most completely fettered and tied up in this respect, and accordingly it has turned all its fury and irrationality to foreign topics. Not being allowed to excite sedition, it has turned to stir what was next best to it—war. Spain follows, as usual, in the wake of France. The military rulers, who would not permit a journal to discuss the merits of a judge, favour international calumny and abuse. Hence, in all those countries, the liberal party has been converted into a war faction.

We fear much that, as upon the continent the press has always been gagged when its freedom became incompatible, or was thought incompatible, with public tranquillity, so we fear its freedom is likely to incur danger and curtailment as soon as it is found incompatible with European peace. Most certainly the freedom of the press, as at present understood and practised in France and Spain, may be a useful ally of despotism, or anarchy, or war; but has ceased to have any connexion whatever with liberalism, or progress, or peace.

PROVINCIAL.

LABOURERS' MEETING AT HIGHWORTH.—A meeting of labourers and others, inhabitants of Highworth and the surrounding villages, was held in the Bear Barn close, near that town, on Wednesday, "for the purpose of taking into consideration the distress of the working-classes, and of discussing the benefits likely to arise from free trade in corn and other provisions." The meeting originated among the labourers, who mustered to the number of about two thousand, with a sprinkling of farmers and tradesmen. The Earl of Radnor presided, by request. The first speaker was Mr Croom, a dealer in second-hand clothes and furniture; who said that in summer, when the labouring people have a few shillings extra, they come to buy things of him; whereas at this season they come to sell in order to buy victuals. He read the statement of a working-man, who had a wife and four children under nine years of age, and who earns eight shillings a week; the man's case being by no means a solitary instance.

I have to pay one shilling and ninepence for house-rent; firing, ninepence; six gallons of bread at one shilling per gallon; so that the whole amounts to eight shillings and sixpence, leaving me sixpence in debt per week, to say nothing about the other things that we stand in need of in the house, such as tea, sugar, soap, and candles, and meat, and other small things too numerous to mention; so that I have got to work in the harvest from daylight till dark, like a slave, to pay what I get behind at shop, and cannot do it then, instead of having a few shillings to lay out with the draper, the tailor, or the shoemaker, to clothe my half-clothed wife and children. If there is not something done, what will be the end I know not; as I cannot stop much longer to see my wife and children nearly half-naked and half-starved.

Mr Croom moved a series of resolutions, stating the existence of great distress in the neighbourhood—imputing it to want of employment, and to inadequate wages in employment—declaring it the duty of all governments to secure an adequate and regular supply of food for the people—denouncing the corn, malt, and other provision laws, as intercepting that supply, and as impeding trade and industry—demanding the abolition of those laws—and deprecating all laws to raise the prices of food and commodities used by the people above their natural level. In seconding these resolutions, Mr John Arkell stated that hundreds of people were out of work. In two neighbouring villages, where men have been employed at two shillings a week, many of the people had turned burglars and sheep-stealers. Mr William Spackman, a labourer, said that he had a wife and nine children: for the last fortnight he had worked three or four days, and had received about six shillings, out of which he had to pay two shillings for rent. He declared that men were not fairly paid for their labour. He asked why the poor man should not have an acre or so of land at the farmer's price, £2 an acre, instead of £5 or £6. He believed that those who separated families in the workhouse would be cursed; but he had once seen his family starving—he would not do so again—he would go into the workhouse in a few days, and he hoped that all who were in want would join him and fill the unions.—There were several other speakers. Mr John Edridge charged the landowners with cruelly oppressing the poor by unjust taxes on corn, sugar, and other necessities. Mr Candy, a labouring man from London, alluded to the abolition of the monopoly of legislation as the means of obtaining free trade and keeping it. The Chairman defended the farmers from the charge of not paying justly, inasmuch as they pay the market price for labour; defended the new poor law; objected to allotments, as only a means of eking out the labourer's wages and undermining his independence; and urged free trade as the thing to make bread cheap and increase the demand for labour. The resolutions having been put, about one-fourth of those present voted for them; a few hands were held up in opposition; the rest of the meeting voted neither way; while many among them declared that what they wanted was allotments.

THE OPERATIVES OF LANCASTHIRE.—ADVANCE OF WAGES.—The state of trade at Oldham is better

than it has been for several years. The working classes, with few exceptions, have full employment, at a moderate of wages. The operative spinners at very large mills have this week received an advance of wages to the amount of a penny per thousand hanks. The masters and occupiers of cotton mills at Ashton, Stalybridge, and Dukinfield, have earned the approbation of the operatives by unanimously resolving to advance the wages of the factory hands to the extent of five per cent. The hating branch in the same districts is moderately brisk, and the workmen appear to be in a satisfactory condition as regards the rate of wages. The gingham and nankeen trade at Ratcliffe, Whitefield, and Eccles, is very brisk, and handloom weavers have full employment. The silk trade at Middleton, Manchester, Nailsworth, Leigh, and Ormskirk, although rather dull, is better than it was a fortnight ago. Fine fancy work and mixed goods are in moderate demand, and manufacturers are expecting a better trade in the silk business than is usually the case in the winter season. The trade in cotton and woolen mills at Bury, Rochdale, and Rossendale, are in a healthy state, and operatives generally have full employment. The trade in cotton factories at Heywood, Bacup, Todmorden, and vicinities, is very brisk, and factory hands scarce. The silk smallware trade in the neighbourhood of Manchester is better than it was a month ago, and manufacturers are expecting a brisk trade. The operatives of every description in the above districts appear in better circumstances than they have been for some years past. So much for the exploded fallacy that "cheap food means low wages!"

AGRICULTURAL MEETINGS.—Mr Gally Knight is reported, in the *Doncaster Gazette*, to have spoken, on Tuesday last, to his tenants, on "Firbeck Rent day," on the subject of leases, as follows:—

I certainly think that it is no more than equitable that the tenant should be secured in obtaining a full remuneration for the capital which he lays out upon the land [cheers]. I know that, in this neighbourhood, the common practice is to hold farms from year to year; but the landlord may be called away at any moment; the estate may be sold; the tenant may incur considerable loss; I am, therefore, decidedly of opinion that leases for a term of years would be more just to the tenant, and more advantageous to the community at large [loud cheers]. And I think that leases of that description could be arranged on such conditions as would be safe and equitable for both parties concerned [cheers]. I think they would be so if they were carried out on the principle which has been adopted in the Tithe Commutation act. According to that principle, the rent is governed by the average of the price of corn during the seven preceding years. This I propose to take for my model. The lease I propose would be a lease based on a fluctuating corn rent [cheers]. The dinner of the Tamworth Farmers' club, at which Sir R. Peel is expected to be present, has been postponed for the present. The wily Premier, doubtless, wishes to see the last of the agricultural meetings before he expresses himself in terms befitting the exigency.

PUBLIC WALKS AND BATHS IN BIRMINGHAM.—A meeting of influential inhabitants of Birmingham, convened by circular, was held in the committee room of the Town hall, on Tuesday, to arrange the preliminary steps for calling a public meeting of the inhabitants, for the purpose of considering the best course to be adopted for providing public baths, walks, and other places of recreation. The meeting consisted of gentlemen of all parties in the borough, of great influence and high respectability, and the spirit which prevailed was of the most gratifying character. It was resolved that a public meeting should be called on an early day, and a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

THE GAME LAWS.—The attention of landlords is at length beginning to be turned to the mischievous and demoralising effects of the game laws. From reports in the *Aylesbury News* and the *Hertford Mercury* we perceive that the subject has been a good deal discussed by the magistrates at the Bucks and Bedfordshire Michaelmas sessions. At the former Sir H. Verney proposed that a memorial upon the subject should be presented to the government, but the proposition was rejected by a large majority. In introducing this proposition Sir H. Verney stated, and was not contradicted, that one-fourth of the crops was annually destroyed by game. He also stated that of 539 persons committed to the county gaol, 169 were for offences against the game laws. The following is an extract from his excellent address in reference to the last point:—

As game was preserved for the mere amusement of the country gentry, those who kept preserves ought to be at the whole expense of the game prosecutions, and of the maintenance of the poachers in prison. Property in game ought not to be protected as other property, inasmuch as it had not the responsibilities of other property. Game preserves were the source of great mischief; farmers lost a great deal by the depredations of the game; labourers by the want of employment; for it was impossible to have good farming where there was much game; and the whole community lost by the destruction of food which game occasioned. Game affords great temptations to crime and to the infractions of the law. A labourer could earn but 9s. or 10s. a week, while, in one fortunate night, a poacher could make from 20s. to 30s. And when once a labourer is tempted to leave his daily employment for poaching, he soon becomes depraved, and is led to the commission of real crimes. If, while he is out prowling in the night-time, he cannot capture any game, he will be led to take a sheep; and thus are criminals made by the game laws. Our great game preserves are thus the cause of all this crime—and this for the mere amusement of the country gentry. We (said Sir H. Verney) country gentlemen ought to meet and take this matter into our serious consideration, examining the question in all its bearings. There are districts in this county where the game preserves are so large, and the game so plentiful, that the preservation of it costs the community as much as ano-

ther income tax. He (Sir H.) had come to the conclusion, that the whole expense of prosecuting and keeping poachers, and their families, ought to fall on the gentry preserving game. The parish ought not to be made to bear the expense, nor ought the county; nor ought we to be building a gaol for the reception of poachers. We are now building a gaol for the reception of poachers. ('No,' from Mr G. Pigott.) Yes, we are building a gaol for the reception of poachers; criminals made by the laws enacted merely for the amusement of the country gentry.

Mr Pigott interrupting: Don't say, we are building a gaol for the reception of poachers merely; there are other criminals besides those committed for infractions of the game-laws.

Sir H. VERNEY: Well, then, we are building one wing exclusively for the reception of poachers: of 530 prisoners committed, 169, that is one-third, are poachers. Can we wonder at the increase of incendiarism in the agricultural and game-preserving counties? At the last meeting of the Bedford county magistracy, on Tuesday last, Mr T. A. Green of Parzenham alluded to the injury done to the crops by game, and the great expense cast upon the county in the prosecution of poachers. The magistrates of the county should petition parliament for a repeal of the game laws; any suggestion emanating from such a body would not fail to have due influence. Mr T. C. Higgins expressed his readiness to sign any petition properly drawn up. There could be no doubt but that the game laws worked inconveniently, but it so happened, that those intrusted with the administration of the law were those most interested in its maintenance. Lord C. Russell, M.P., freely admitted that the preservation of game was an evil, inasmuch as it was a species of property claimed by private individuals, and for the protection of which the public ought not to be taxed. The best course to adopt would be that gentlemen should have no more game than they could take care of properly, for as soon as the game went on another man's ground it was a very strong temptation. Mr T. A. Green apprehended that there would be no necessity for game laws provided the laws against trespass were made more stringent. After some further discussion, and no substantive motion having been proposed, the consideration of the subject was postponed.

ALLOTMENTS OF LAND FOR THE LABOURING POOR.—A vestry meeting of the ratepayers of the township of Hunslet, near Leeds, was held in the town school room at 12 o'clock, on Friday—Mr J. Clark, incumbent of Hunslet, in the chair—when it was unanimously resolved, on a motion proposed by Mr Joseph Beckett, and seconded by Mr Richard Bayldon, road surveyor, that the money (about £1,000), which was paid by the North Midland Railway company as a compensation for the land required for their works passing over Hunslet moor, should be placed in the hands of trustees and under a committee of management, with a view of either purchasing or renting land, and reletting it to the labouring poor in suitable plots for gardens, or employing the able-bodied poor when out of work during depressions of trade.

"JUSTICES' JUSTICE."

White, a labourer of St Alban's, has been ordered to pay fourteen shillings, or to be imprisoned for fourteen days, for breaking "several hazel branches," while gathering nuts in a wood belonging to the Earl of Verulam. A clergyman who has sent the case to the *Times* says, "I have often committed such trespasses with impunity; indeed, once, on a botanical excursion, I stole not only the flower, but the root of a bee-orchis out of a wood, besides breaking the hedge."

A little boy has been sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for fourteen days, by the Portsmouth magistrates, for stealing three walnuts off the branch of a tree that projected over the wall of the garden into a lane adjoining, the property of Colonel H. D. Campbell, valued at one farthing! Four boys were engaged in this nefarious proceeding; one was allowed to turn Queen's evidence, and the other two have not yet been caught; but these criminals need not expect to escape the vigilance of the Hampshire police, as "a sharp look-out will be had in order to bring them to justice."

Again, at the Maidstone petty sessions, Sarah Greengrove, a girl about fifteen years of age, was charged with stealing ten turnips, value fourpence, the property of Charles Frederick Baxter. The girl denied having taken ten, but stated, that she had come from Marden that morning, where she had been hopping, and, being very hungry and thirsty, went into the field and drew four turnips. The magistrate said there was no direct evidence of her having taken ten turnips, and it did not appear she had been in the habit of committing depredations; he therefore suggested the advisableness of not pressing the charge any further. Baxter, however, was inexorable, on the old plea of making an example. "Mr Ellis regretted very much that his appeal to Mr Baxter had no effect, for he felt extremely sorry to be obliged to send her to prison; but as Mr Baxter seemed determined to press the charge, they had no alternative but to do that. She was then sentenced to pay 4d., the value of the turnips, 3s. 6d. costs, and 6d. penalty. Prisoner said she had no money, and was ordered to sit down."

OFFENCE BY A CLERGYMAN.—At the Derbyshire sessions, on Thursday, Alphonsas William Henry Rose, aged 32, was charged with having, on the 27th of September, at Glossop, assaulted one Martha Thornley, with intent, &c. Mr Wildman stated that the defendant was a clergyman of the church of England, and that the offence with which he was charged was one of a most revolting nature. The prosecutrix was of the tender age of 11 years, and the offence was alleged to have been committed while defendant was on his way home, after having

assisted at a service connected with the church of which he was a minister. After the most careful consideration of the evidence, especially that of the medical gentleman who examined the female, the allegations in the first count could not be borne out, and they would proceed with the charge of common assault only. He would add that the father of the child had that morning refused a large sum of money from defendant to abandon the prosecution. Defendant, by advice of his counsel, pleaded guilty, and the learned chairman, in passing sentence, told the defendant that he would not distress himself, nor shock the ears of those who heard him, by unnecessarily reverting to the revolting circumstances connected with the offence of which he had been guilty. When, however, he looked into the age of the female, the sacred profession to which the defendant belonged, and to the fact that he was, at the time of the commission of the offence, returning from a service connected with the church of England, he could not imagine a more shocking or revolting case. The learned gentleman proceeded to state, that he was glad the first count had been abandoned, as, had it been gone into and substantiated, it would have been his duty to have added *hard labour to the punishment* he was about to award. He should not have regretted this as far as it would have personally affected the defendant, but he should have regretted the extra disgrace to the profession of which he was a member. The sentence of the court was, that he be imprisoned in the common gaol for twelve calendar months. [There were two other charges of the same shocking nature hanging over the head of this clerical culprit.]

MEDICAL REFORM AT THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.—Arthur O'Neill has been refused admission, as a student, in the above establishment; avowedly because he exercises the functions of a minister of the gospel. We understand that his object is to complete his medical education, which he commenced some years ago at Glasgow, in order to increase his usefulness among the poor, to a large portion of whom he is already endeared by his truly Christian visits to the chambers of sickness. Of course we can find no fault with the exclusion of "vulgar radicals" from this most respectable establishment, provided the same process of purification be applied to the list of subscribers to the funds of the Queen's hospital. If the authorities do not speedily undertake the task, we trust they will soon be saved the trouble of doing so by the voluntary secession of every radical subscriber.—*From a Correspondent.*

COSTLINESS OF CARMARTHENSHIRE JUSTICE.—The punitive part of our administrative system of law here, it will be thought, is rather costly, when it is stated that the amount of property for the stealing of which the prisoners were tried at the Carmarthenshire Quarter sessions, held yesterday and to-day, is only about forty shillings, while the cost of prosecution falls but little short of three hundred pounds.—*Welshman.*

DREADFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—BIRMINGHAM, Oct. 20.—A very respectable young man, named William Westley, now lies in the General hospital, in this town, in a most awfully mutilated state, occasioned by an accident which happened to him, on Tuesday last, on the Birmingham and Gloucester railway. It appears that Mr Westley was a pupil to Mr Baylis, civil engineer to the above company. On the Tuesday morning he had occasion to come from the Camp Hill station to the terminus on the Derby line, to attend his office in Lawley street, and for that purpose he got on an engine with the driver, and started off at an ordinary pace. On arriving, however, at the ticket platform, within half a mile of this town, the unfortunate gentleman caught hold of the engine-railing, and was in the act of leaping down, when the propelling wheel caught him by the right leg and thigh, and swung him round several times, crushing his limb in the most frightful manner between the platform and the engine. The driver, on beholding Mr Westley in this terrible situation, became literally paralysed, and tried to stop the engine, but could not until the wheels had passed over Mr Westley's left leg, and nearly severed it from his body. On the unhappy man being extricated from the wheels, he was conveyed to the landing, and immediately attended by Mr Pryce, surgeon, who rendered every assistance in his power; but the injuries were found to be so extensive as to render his removal to the hospital necessary. On his arrival there the principal surgeons were sent for, and it was decided that amputation of both legs should immediately take place, and the melancholy operation was performed. Mr Westley is only twenty-one years of age, highly esteemed, and most respectably connected. His family reside at Queen's Cross, Dudley.

COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS.—Another explosion occurred on Monday, in the Cox Lodge colliery, about two miles from Newcastle; by which five persons were injured, two so badly that they are not expected to live. The explosion was caused by a "deputy," who used a candle where gas was coming off. It is said that this man is not an experienced miner, having been recently a ploughman, and taken into the mine in consequence of the strike. The explosion was not very violent; and thus the "stoppings," or erections by which the ventilation is preserved, were not destroyed. There were 70 workpeople in the pit; and if these "stoppings" had been blown down, they would probably have been killed by the choke-damp.—On Wednesday an explosion took place at the village of Newton, by which two men were killed.—The *Newcastle Advertiser* of Thursday reports the case of three persons who had just been convicted and sentenced to be imprisoned three weeks in the House of Correction with

hard labour, for having drawn the flame through their Davy lamps to light their pipes.

THE LATE AWFUL CATASTROPHE ON THE KING'S BASTION.—It is her Majesty's intention to grant an annuity to the widow of the unfortunate artilleryman, Walker; and the chief engineer of this garrison is directed by her Majesty to make every inquiry into the circumstances of the widow prior to the settlement of the sum, which is stated at £30 per annum. We much fear the poor widow will not enjoy the royal bounty, for the shock she received, on the news being suddenly conveyed to her, we think will prove fatal. She has not been sensible since the dreadful accident. The King of the French, on hearing of the accident, was much shocked, and stated his intention also to provide for the widow.—*Times*.

A LADY BURNED TO DEATH.—On Saturday night last, Mrs Hanning, of Walton, near Liverpool, wife of the senior partner of the firm of Messrs Hanning and Tetlow, surgeons, was burnt to death by the falling of a spark from the candle upon the cotton coverlet of the bed.

EARLY CLOSING OF SHOPS.—We continue our weekly notice of the progress of this quiet but important movement. A meeting was held in the Town hall, Ormskirk, on Friday week, to promote the early closing of shops.—E. Boys, Esq., occupied the chair. Resolutions in favour of closing at 8 o'clock were adopted, and a committee of forty-five was appointed to give effect to the same. With the exception of about half-a-dozen, who hesitated to conform, all the owners of shops closed that evening at the hour agreed upon. The provision dealers of Bradford have agreed to close their shops during the winter season, at 8 o'clock in the evening. In Gravesend, the drapers have issued a notice that, after the 29th instant, they will close their shops at 8; and the cheesemongers and grocers, following their example, have also given notice they will close their shops for business at 9 o'clock in the evening, after the 24th instant.—*Dover Chronicle*.—A meeting of clerks and others was held at Bury, on Friday, with a view to obtaining the weekly holiday, now, happily, becoming so fashionable.—The public have been noticed, by placards from the shopkeepers of Chorley, that on and after Monday, the 14th instant, they would punctually close their respective establishments at eight o'clock, p.m., with the exception of Saturday evening. And, in order that there may be no mistake in the hour, the *Town hall bell* is tolled every evening at the time agreed upon, to remind the tradesmen of their pledge, and the public that business hours are expired.—*Preston Guardian*.—[An excellent plan!]

SHIPS OF WAR BUILDING.—The following is the official list of the ships of war that were being built at the different royal dockyards on the 1st of October, 1844. Many of them are in a very advanced state, and will be launched in the ensuing spring, as a number of artisans are busily at work in the various arsenals in completing them with all expedition:—*"At Chatham*—The Active, 36 guns; Arab, 16; Bull-dog, sloop-steamer; Calypso, 20; Challenge, 18; Chesapeake, 36; Coquette, 20; Crescy, 80; Despatch, 16; Elk, 16; Heron, 16; Irresistible, 80; Kangaroo, 16; Majestic, 80; Mars, 80; Raleigh, 50; and Severn, 50 guns. *At Deptford*—The Spitfire, steam vessel. *At Devonport*—The Aboukir, 90 guns; Amethyst, 26; Avenger, steam-frigate; Creole, 26; Exmouth, 90; Flora, 36; Liffey, 50; Niobe, 26; St Jean d'Acre, 90; Sans Pareil, 84; and Thetis, 36 guns. *At Pembroke*—The Alger, 90 guns; Arethusa, 50; Atalanta, 16; Britomart, 10; Brunswick, 80; Camilla, 18; Colossus, 80; Conflict, steam-frigate; Constance, 50; Desperate, steam-frigate; Dragon, steam-frigate; Inflexible, steam-sloop; Kingfisher, 12; Liberty, 16; Lion, 80; Mariner, 16; Martin, 16; Squirrel, 16; Sybille, 36; Victoria, 110; and Windsor Castle, 110 guns. *At Portsmouth*—The Centaur, steam-frigate; Dauntless, steam-frigate; Marlborough, 110; Prince of Wales, 110; Princess Royal, 90; Royal Frederick, 110; Royal Sovereign, 110; Scourge, steam-sloop; and Shannon, 50 guns. *At Sheerness*—The Alarm, 26 guns; Dart, 3; and Fury, steam-sloop. *At Woolwich*—The Agamemnon, 80 guns; Amphion, 36; Gladiator, steam-frigate; Hannibal, 90; Hound, 6; Niger, steam-frigate; Odin, steam-frigate; Royal Albert, 120; Sampson, steam-frigate; Sphynx, steam-sloop; and Terrible, steam-frigate. *Miscellaneous*: At Blackwall—The Harpy, steamer; Myrmidon, Torch, and Trident, steam vessels. *At Bombay*—The Goshawk, 12 guns; Madras 80; Malacca, 26; and Zebra, 16 guns. *At Glasgow*—The Bloodhound, Jackall, and Lizard, steam-vessels. *At Liverpool*—The Vulcan, steam-frigate. *At Poplar*—The Grapple, steamer, and Recruit, brig of war." The number of ships of war composing the British navy, either in commission, ordinary, or building, is 581, carrying from 1 to 120 guns each.

THE IRISH CHARACTER.—Many indolent, do-nothing politicians contend that it is of little use to legislate for Ireland, as nothing can remedy the greatest evil which afflicts that country—the character of its people. How false this notion is may be seen from the following testimony borne by Dr Durbin, an American traveler, to the habits and disposition of the Irish in the United States. After describing that people at home, he says, "But the Irishman in America is another being. With the prospect before him of securing a bit of land, even a farm and a comfortable home, he soon shakes off his idle habits, works as diligently and saves as carefully as any of his neighbours." The truth seems to be, then, that nothing but motive is wanting to make the Irish industrious and economical.

Miscellaneous.

SKETCH OF LOUIS PHILIPPE'S CAREER.—Strange, indeed, are the vicissitudes of the present guest of Queen Victoria—vicissitudes which, perhaps, no other European monarch has undergone for many hundreds of years past. Born in 1773, Duke of Valois, eldest son of the Duke of Chartres, afterwards Duke of Orleans or Citizen Egalité, he was early involved in all the turmoil and danger of the French revolution. In 1791, he was a national guardsman, "Citizen of Paris," having renounced all his titles. The following year he was a colonel of dragoons; and in 1792 he signally distinguished himself under Dumouriez, in the war between France and Austria. Driven from France by a decree of the Committee of Public Safety, he fled through Germany, a penniless fugitive, passing himself off as an Englishman. He reached Switzerland, and shortly after obtained a professorship in the college of Reichenau, under the name of M. Chabaud: this was in 1793, when he was only in his twenty-second year. For eight months he laboured in his new vocation, teaching geography, history, mathematics, and the French and English languages, and with so much credit and increase of reputation that he was elected deputy to the assembly of Cloire. But again he was compelled to fly; for his father had fallen by the guillotine, and he feared the same fate if he were discovered and taken back to France. Again he set out—almost his whole fortune being a staff and a knapsack. He proceeded to Hamburg, thence to Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Lapland, and the North Cape, pursuing his travels to within eighteen degrees of the Arctic Pole. He returned to Hamburg, and, after entering into a negotiation with the French directory, proceeded to the United States in September, 1796. After traveling all over the United States, he proceeded to England, in 1800, where he took up his residence at Twickenham, living like a private gentleman. Some time after, he was engaged in some negotiations in Sicily, which ended in his marrying one of the princesses of the royal family. He resided in Palermo till the fall of Napoleon, in 1814, when he returned to Paris, after having been absent from it for twenty years. The return of Napoleon from Elba again drove him from Paris to his residence at Twickenham. Shortly after the cannon of Waterloo battered Napoleon from his throne, and Louis Philippe returned with the Bourbons to France. The policy of the Duke of Orleans, from this period, was regulated by extreme caution. Nevertheless, he was excluded from the Chamber of Peers by a tyrannical ordinance of Louis XVIII., by whom he was suspected and disliked: and the eyes of the people were thus directed towards him as their friend. The insane and suicidal policy of Charles X. and the Polignac administration thoroughly exasperated the Parisians, who rose in arms, and drove the weak monarch from the throne and the soil of France. The people at once looked to Louis Philippe, duke of Orleans, as his successor; the crown was tendered to him: he accepted it; and the "Citizen King" mounted the French throne. His recent history is well-known, his gradual encroachments on the liberties of the people—the frequent attempts made to assassinate him—his bastille fortification of Paris—and his recent unsuccessful attempts to obtain a "dotation," in other words, the wholesale pensioning of his family on the French nation—all this is sufficiently well known, and, accordingly, we need not attempt to describe it. What a career! How full of danger, of vicissitude, of romance! And, perhaps, after all, Louis Philippe has not seen the last of the changes and vicissitudes incidental to all who have to do with government of the fickle and the turbulent people of "la grande nation."—*Leeds Times*.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LABOURERS COMPARED.—It is a strange thing that all over the world, in America and in Europe, there should exist such a very unfavourable opinion of English labourers, and that their undeniable skill and industry in their particular vocations should be unable to remove the universal impression of their immorality, lawlessness, ignorance, and brutality. Even where it is found necessary to employ them, this is always done reluctantly and fearfully. I was in Austria shortly after the English labourers had been dismissed from the railroads making there, because their turbulence, brutality, and drunkenness, occasioned all kinds of riots and accidents. I went to Saxony, and found that there, too, all the English labourers had been turned away, because their conduct was found quite insufferable. I went to Frankfurt, and met a *papier mâché* manufacturer, who told me, with rueful shakings of the head, that he was indeed compelled to employ English labourers in some parts of his business, because they understood their business so well, and were so remarkably skilful in it, but that he longed to get rid of them, because they were the most troublesome, ignorant, and unmanageable of his workpeople. I went to Belgium, and read an interesting report of an English poor-law commission, in which the evidence of a great manufacturer of Philadelphia, concerning English labourers, was given at full length. This gentleman testified that one-fifth of the workpeople in the American factories were foreigners, most of them Englishmen, whom, however, the manufacturers employed very unwillingly, on account of their being so "dissipated and discontented." They were, besides, universally disliked, because they were given to drunkenness. The American labourers are always found better educated, more intelligent, and less given to sensual indulgences. No strikes or combinations of workmen are ever known among the American labourers, as among the English, who are always combining to

force higher wages from their masters. The superiority of the American labourers is chiefly attributed to their superiority of education. The American masters are always very particular in having the children of their labourers sent regularly to school. I came to England, and read further reports on the subject, all equally confirmatory of these statements. A Swiss manufacturer of Zurich testified that he employed, in his factory, from 600 to 800 workpeople, of all nations—Swiss, Saxons, Bavarians, French, Danes, Norwegians, Poles, Hungarians, Prussians, Dutch, Scotch, and English, and that these last were "the most disorderly, debauched, unruly, and least respectable and trustworthy, of any nation whatever whom we have employed." This gentleman further stated that, in saying this, he spoke the feelings of all the continental manufacturers with whom he was acquainted, more particularly that of the English manufacturers settled in different parts of Europe.—*Kohl's England and Wales*.

CURIOSITIES OF LITERATURE.—We have often heard it said with respect to newspapers which are encumbered with advertisements, that there is more entertainment to be found in the advertising columns than in the others; and doubtless it is true. But we apprehend, if the answers to advertisements were published, they would furnish an inexhaustible fund of entertainment: e. g. the two letters which follow were sent in reply to two advertisements which recently appeared, for a second master to the Bradford grammar school, and for a curator at the Exchange buildings. The first is from an aspirant to the former office:—

Sir—Having been informed that an assistant is wanted in your school, I beg to offer myself to your notice.

I am qualified to teach arithmetic, mensuration, geometry, gauging, landsurveying, trigonometry, navigation, geography by calculation, I have never studied by the globes, for I have never had the opportunity. I have been studying algebra for three months. If I meet with your approval, send me answer by return of post.

To Dr Outhwaite Yours, &c.

The annexed is a literal copy of the second, omitting names.

sepr 30th 1844

To the committee of the Bradford Exchange Buildings Sirs on looking over the Leeds Intelligencer of Saturday last September 23th 1844 I saw an Advertisement that you wanted a Man to take care of the News Room the Billard Room and The Library And that he should be able to Write And keep accounts Respected Sirs I can Write as this letter will show I can keep accounts a little Perhaps as much as will serve your purpose And if you elect me I will serve you faithfully And truly Yours — N B the situation is one that would please Me well being a lover of the Muses perhaps I might have sometimes a chance of adding to my Pieces of poetry; the piece that accompanys this is one of nearly one hundred that I have Written During the last three years so I remain Yours —

Sirs If testimonials of caracter be wanted please be so good as to let me know

To serve you all I ham inclined
To write and work it is my mind
To light the fier and sweep the floor
And keep intruders from the Door
In short I very willing ham
To doo for you the best I can

CURIOSITIES OF COMMERCIAL LITERATURE.—As an appendix to the above, we add two other documents which have been forwarded to us during the week. The first is the *verbatim* copy for a handbill, printed in the neighbouring town:—

Messers G—— and M. B——, tailors.
To the inhabatens of L—— and the neberhoud,
that the above comenced busness in ——, and throu
thare exapereance and modured chargis hope to share a
part of thare suport. M. B—— has bean a forman in
Glasgow for fore years, and have a thoro knowlege of
the clothing deparmen.

The second is an application from a creditor to his debtor, for payment of a small account. It runs thus:—

"Aug. 12, 1844.—
"John —— & Co To Saml —— for a Balans
Left from Last Bill 15s. 3d.
if the Balans his not Pad i Will try sum hother mens
direct."

It seems the application was unsuccessful, for on the 4th October following we find the creditor writing again:—

To John —— & James ——
this his to Let you Now that I am Now Dtrimin to have
the Rome Pade for your toles ben in My Chamber hor i
Will sese for hit I Will horder Temethy Ingham to
prise them.

fale Not for I ham in God irnes,
Saml ——

—Bradford Observer.

AGRICULTURAL PREMIUMS.—Really, since 1830, the Warwickshire Agricultural Society has spent no less than £1,560 10s. 6d. in prizes awarded to farmers' labourers. *Punch* is enabled to state how a part of this vast sum was expended. At a recent distribution the following prizes were awarded:—To Giles Joskins, head carter to Mr Hobbs, of Mire End, sixpence and a pot of beer, for eloquence in talking to his horses.—To Thomas Noakes, labourer in the service of Mr Stares, of Thistlecroft, a four-penny piece and a screw of tobacco, for proficiency in whistling at the plough.—To Sarah Gale, milkmaid to Mr Applejohn, of Chalk Dairy, a new cap, a pair of cotton stockings, a case of darning needles, and a thread paper, for distinguishing herself in singing at the pail.—To Bill Jones, odd boy to Mr Sykes, of Clod farm, two penn'orth of lollipops for keeping birds.

FOREIGN MANUFACTURES.—A national exhibition has just been opened in Stockholm, in the palace of his royal highness Prince Gustavus, for the productions of Norwegian and Swedish manufacture. Nine hundred articles have already been deposited there, out of which one-third are Norwegian, and two-thirds Swedish.

NOVEL AND TERRIBLE DISEASE.—M. de Savigny, member of the Academy of Sciences, who made part of the expedition into Egypt, and was one of the authors of the work destined to perpetuate its memory and results, has transmitted his copy of this work to his native town of Provins. The gift was accompanied by a letter, in which he traces the distressing incidents of his life, and gives many curious particulars of the progress and symptoms of a terrible disease which made sudden and irremediable shipwreck of his hopes and his fame. This disease is known to the French physicians by the name of *Névrose*, and is, in fact, a preternaturally excited condition of the nervous system. It is of very rare occurrence, and there is something so remarkable in the details narrated by a man of learning and genius, who has had the courage to make a study of his own pangs, and find a consolation for his long misery in its philosophical observation, that we are tempted to give some extracts from the letter which records them. In that journal of his sensations, which he speaks of having kept for the sake of science, what pictures must there be! recalling the wild visions of the "English Opium Eater." "On the 4th of August, 1817," says M. de Savigny, "I was suddenly seized, more especially in the organ of vision, with a nervous affection, which compelled an immediate suspension of labour, and a retirement into the country. This affection, which, according to the physicians, was to yield to a repose of five or six months, extended far beyond that time, until, weary of an inaction, to me so unnatural, I now and then suffered myself to indulge in studies, the opportunities for which the country had multiplied around me. At length I set out for Italy, hoping to accelerate my cure by travel. This excursion I prolonged till the end of 1822, at which period invitations the most imperious demanded my presence in Paris. Thither, then, I returned, and shortly afterwards resumed my labours. I did so too soon: symptoms of the most disquieting nature were not long in manifesting themselves. I foresaw a relapse, and predicted it, but there were no outward appearances to justify my apprehensions; I was not believed, and I submitted. Time passed away, in the midst of continued anxieties, and on the 20th of March, 1824, the so-much dreaded relapse suddenly declared itself in the form of a nervous affection, a thousand times worse than the last, and whose progress nothing could arrest. This renewed affection had, like the previous one, its principal seat in the organ of vision. It did not induce blindness, in the strict acceptance of the word, but it rendered my eyes gradually incapable of enduring the light, and, athwart the daily-increased darkness to which it compelled me, it showed a crowd of brightly-coloured images, whose successive emissions infinitely produced, wearied and taunted me incessantly. To these early apparitions were soon added others. Crowding phenomena—impetuous, luminous, burning, vast—filled, day and night, all space around me, in a thousand different aspects, and provoked curses the most intense and agonising. Other phenomena, again, distinguished from these last, less by their forms and colours than by their influence of terror, came periodically to aggravate the sufferings. To the sensations proper to vision were added a fetid odour, sharp hisses, strange sounds—harmonious or discordant, human voices singing, talking, declaiming, and many other utterances as wild. Sleep rarely suspended these hateful illusions without producing, at my re-awakening, visions threatening, grotesque, incomprehensible. One of the most frequent of these was the upper vault, filled with myriads of human faces, all equally expressive, wearing an unspeakable look of inflexible sternness, and looking down on me with ominous gaze. . . . The physicians consulted, in 1824, as to the probable duration of my malady, had generally limited its operations to a period of two or three years. This time, also, the least favourable of these anticipations were cruelly overstepped. Year followed upon year, bringing never more than some scarcely perceptible diminution, reaching always through torments inexpressible, and leaving me in my solitude no other possible solace for my misery than the study and daily description of those torments themselves—an unparalleled journal, and perhaps an idle one, but which I have constantly kept, braving a thousand agonies, in the hope that it may some day lead to an understanding of the causes for tortures so fearful."—*Athenæum*.

CHINESE DROLLERY.—The space in the front of the Canton factories is exceedingly limited; so much so as to render anything beyond pedestrian exercise absurd. Prompted either by vanity, or by an irresistible love of the quadrupedal species, an American gentleman brought his horse from Macao, and for some days persisted in riding up and down a piece of ground not much larger than the deck of a seventy-four. In doing this, he was obliged to pass, at each turn, a certain coffee-shop, the owner of which speedily saw a method of turning to his own account the curious propensity of the foreigner, and actually placed on his doorway an advertisement, stating that he had hired a Fanqui (a foreigner) to ride opposite his house for the diversion of his guests, from five to six every evening, and begged those who wished to see the sight would patronise his house at that hour. Great was the delight of Jonathan at the crowd of spectators who were gathered round him for the next few succeeding days, and deep was his annoyance upon the truth of the matter getting wind among the community—the circumstance transpiring by means of one of their number, a good Chinese scholar, having been attracted to read the advertisement. It is needless to add, the horse went again to Macao by the first opportunity.—*Captain Cunyngame*.

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

"YOUNG ENGLAND."—A weekly paper under this title is announced.

THE OLDEST MINISTER IN THE WORLD.—Mr Harvey, a baptist clergyman, 109 years of age, is still living at Frankfort, New York, and is engaged every Sabbath in his profession.

So great is the demand for Irish railway shares, that ten thousand more than could be given were solicited for the Belfast and Ballinena line.

REMOVAL OF THE "NORTHERN STAR."—The publication of this paper is about to be immediately transferred from Leeds to the metropolis.

The annual accidents from the making of fireworks have commenced. A man and his wife have been killed by an explosion of squib-composition at Camberwell.

The inhabitants of Coblenz and the neighbouring towns have opened a subscription for a cargo of Rhenish wine of the first quality, as a present to Daniel O'Connell.

"Can't you strike at the cause of my disease at once?" said an impatient patient to his physician. "To be sure I can," was the reply. "Here goes," and down went a decanter of spirits.

At the Bristol station of the Great Western railway, on Tuesday, a detached engine performed a strange summerset: by some neglect it got off the rails, and, falling over a lofty embankment, went through the roof of a house, turning topsy turvy! Fortunately no one was much hurt.

The holy synod of St Petersburg has notified to the Roman catholic missionaries in Georgia to quit the empire, unless they choose to become naturalised Russians, and to cease in future all intercourse with the holy see.

THE EQUINOCTIAL GALES commenced on Wednesday morning week, with terrible severity, and, unfortunately, they have since prevailed with apparently increased violence, causing many fatal shipwrecks and heavy losses in the coasting trade.

MEANING OF "GOD SAVE THE KING."—"God save the King" means, with too many loyalists, "God save my pension and my place—God give my sisters an allowance out of the privy purse—make me clerk of the irons, let me survey the meltings, let me live upon the fruits of other men's industry, and fatten upon the plunder of the public."—*Sidney Smith*.

AMERICA AGAINST ENGLAND.—The rivalry between the two countries has, we observe, extended even to the tailor trade. A Yankee gent. has just issued a circular in this town, offering to test his system of cutting, for £50, against any other practised in the "old country."—*Sheffield Iris*.

EVERYDAY EXAGGERATIONS.—"I am tired to death." So you have said very often, and are alive still, and in good health too. "I had not a wink of sleep all night." And yet your bedfellow heard you snore several times. "I would not do it for the world." And yet you have done many things equally bad for a penny. "We were up to our knees in mud." You know very well the dirt was not over your shoes.

The shed of Messrs Ainsworth and Son, cotton spinners, at Preston, is nearly completed. It covers one acre and three-eighths, will hold 1650 pairs of looms; the roof contains 340 windows, and is supported by 325 pillars; and the whole of the looms, when in motion, will turn off fifty yards of cloth per minute.

A TITLED BAPTIST PREACHER.—On Sunday evening, Lord Teynham, late the Right Hon. R. Curzon, preached at the new baptist chapel, corner of Myrtle street and Hope street, of which the Rev. J. Lister is the minister. His lordship is a distinguished preacher among the baptists, and is on his way to Ireland. The chapel was densely crowded in every part.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

A lady, long resident in France, intended to leave a legacy to the Religious Tract Society, but found that, by the law of France, all bequests to religious charities by will are null and void. She therefore called lately at the depository, and said she wished to present the sum during her lifetime as a donation, to avoid the difficulty above mentioned.—*Christian Spectator*.

FRENCH HONOURS TO "PUNCH."—We have had it authenticated to us that M. Guizot has presented the editor of *Punch* with a splendid medallion, on which is struck a full-length portrait of the French minister, the obverse being filled with a representation of the Chamber of Deputies, in which M. Guizot appears as addressing the legislature. The cause assigned for the presentation is said to be the effectual aid rendered to the minister by *Punch's* able exposé and ridicule of the Gallic war mania.—*Leeds Mercury*.

A STRONG ARGUMENT.—The late Dr Mason once said to an infidel who was scoffing at Christianity because of the misconduct of its professors, "Did you ever know an uproar to be made because an infidel went astray from the path of morality?" The infidel admitted that he did not. "Then don't you see (said Dr Mason) that, by expecting the professors of Christianity to be holy, you admit it to be a holy religion, and thus pay it the highest compliment in your power?" The young man was silent.

THE FEMALE SMOKERS OF MEXICO.—In Mexico the ladies universally smoke. The *puro* or *cigarro* is seen in the mouth of all; it is handed round in the parlour, and introduced at the dinner table. Even in the ball-room it is presented to ladies, and in the dance the *senorita* may often be seen whirling round with a lighted *cigarrito* in her mouth. The belles of the southern cities are very frequently furnished with *tenazitas de oro* (little golden tongues) to hold the cigar with, so as to prevent their delicate fingers being polluted either with the stain or scent of tobacco.—*Gregg's Northern Mexico*.

Literature.

The History of the London Missionary Society. By W. ELLIS, late Missionary to Polynesia, and late Foreign Secretary of the Society. Snow. 1844. pp. 579.

SOME of the most agreeable associations of our past life are bound up with the history of the London Missionary Society. Our first acquaintance with it was formed in early years, when it was a thing new and wondered at, and not then much above fourteen or fifteen years old; and, if we remember aright, we were introduced to it by means of a pamphlet entitled—"The Thrasher's Visit to Surrey Chapel." The first missionary meeting we ever attended was in Great Queen street chapel in the year in which Prince Ralaffe and his attendants were present, and on the platform. Since that time we have felt for its interests as our own—not always approving, it is true, but always loving, though not blind to its faults, and without speaking of it to the exclusion of other kindred institutions, have ever regarded it as a noble manifestation of Christian benevolence, carrying out in modern times the spirit of the days of apostles, and destined to exert an important influence in the spiritual amelioration of the world.

It is with no common interest that we regard this institution as now in jubilee year. It were unprofitable to tell how during these fifty years it has been blessed of God;—how it has operated as a bond of union to many sections of the religious community;—how with other societies—not many, however—it has laboured for the abolition of suttee—of slavery, and for the freedom of the aborigines, and happily with signal success;—how it has been like a stream of living water through the churches, refreshing, purifying, fertilizing—how it has gathered multitudes of spirits into the habitations of the just—how it has had its noble army of martyrs in the persons of the early Tonga missionaries, of Smith, of Williams, of Rasalama, and the Malagassie Christians—how it has been honoured in having for its agents such men as Vanderkemp, Morrison, Johns, Ellis, Freeman, and many others—how its funds have gradually increased, and are still increasing—and how, through the length and breadth of the Calvinistic denominations of the pædobaptist order, the institution has become a part of themselves.

And were we now to add a little counterpoise to this in indulging ourselves in a stricture or two, we hope we should be forgiven. But we forbear. On this jubilee year we will rejoice with it rejoicing, as well as weep with it weeping. We will only express our devout hope that the same causes which have led Mr Ellis to suppress in this volume, so far as we are able to discover, all reference to the church and state transactions which took place on April 21, 1824, will dictate for the future a simple dependence on Almighty power, and, in Whitefield's words, will caution them, on all occasions, to "beware of skull-caps." We offer, in much sincerity, our condolences on the recent events, so far as they have transpired, in the scene of their first mission—mourning with them on the blight which has for the present fallen on their exertions, and on the series of events which have rendered the poor Queen of Tahiti an outcast from her dominions and left the inhabitants to mourn the loss of the teachers they loved so well.

We congratulate Mr Ellis on his recovery and return to this country to perform a service like the present to his honoured institution. This he has executed in a manner which entitles him to our thanks. His narrative is for the most part extremely graphic and flowing; presenting many points of great beauty and interest; and though we long for more of that divine enthusiasm in which the work of Christianising nations originated, and by which alone it can be upheld, we are led away from fact to fact very pleasantly and profitably.

The first part of the volume relates of course to the formation of the London Mission. It was not indeed the first to take the field, several other sections of Christians having been at work before it; but when it did so it was under a kind of divine impulse. The simultaneous impression on many minds at once, which led to the first step in its formation, was remarkable, as indeed were many other facts connected with its early history. Nothing can be better related than the two voyages of the ship *Duff*, with the pleasing and disastrous results which attended it. The description of the first reception of the missionaries in the island of Tahiti, and of the events which led to the renunciation of idolatry, are given with much graphic power:—

"The social aspect of Tahitian society was not more encouraging than its moral. The ties which held its several parts were loose and brittle, and severed without hesitation or compunction as inclination, convenience, or caprice might dictate. Natural affection, in the most endearing relations of life, existed only during transient intervals, as something alien rather than inherent, while the dreadful state of a community in which it was so nearly destroyed, appeared with horrible distinctness in the universal perpetration of enormities until then but seldom found in the annals of human wretchedness and crime. Rank was always, and office often, hereditary

No law or custom prevented females from holding the highest station in society: the island was governed by a queen when discovered; and yet in no part of the world was the sex subjected to more invidious humiliation. The conjugal bond was nothing better than a name or badge of rank and station. Parental affection was almost unknown; the purest and kindest emotion that ever thrills a mother's heart—a mother's love—was often extinguished at a time when every element of her nature would, under other circumstances, combine to render it most deep and tender; and infanticide, the most unnatural of all crimes that ever inflicted their curse on human society, was practised to such an extent, that at that time, in all probability, few, if any, females could be found in the entire community, who had been mothers and had not been guilty of it. By the majority of those who had been mothers it had been perpetrated more frequently than avoided; and by many, to an extent which, but for the most unequivocal evidence, that of the perpetrators themselves, would be deemed incredible.

"In such a community domestic happiness could never exist, fraternal attachments were not to be expected, and filial love was unknown. The parents who heartlessly consigned to an untimely grave their own offspring were themselves frequently, in seasons of sickness or old age, more cruelly destroyed by their children. The father was at times buried alive by the son, or thrust through with a spear, or placed where the lingering pains of hunger and thirst would, by a more protracted and painful, but equally certain process, terminate his life.

"Among a people where such frightfully barbarous practices were not simply tolerated, but openly perpetrated with impunity, exposing the guilty parties to neither punishment nor reproach, domestic order and subordination, parental authority, and filial obedience and affection were alike unknown; and nothing since the abolition of idolatry has proved a greater barrier to the improvement of the people, than the influence of former habits, in perpetuating a want of parental government and filial obedience among all classes."—pp. 102, 103.

Among the anecdotes of that period of night and gloom, Mr Ellis relates the following:—

"The difficulty of repairing their canoe so as to be able to return to Tahiti, was well understood by one part of the crew, though perhaps not by the other. They had lost their stone adzes, and had no fao, or instrument to bore or make holes with in the planks of the canoe, so as to tie them together. This fao was always made of the leg bone of a man, and in order to obtain a hard bone, they always chose a rough curly headed man, as in their opinion his bones were harder than those of others. A person of this description was marked out, and it was intended that he should be sacrificed, not only for the purpose of obtaining a bone suitable for a gouge or chisel, but also to propitiate their god, that he might give them a safe passage. While they were expecting orders to despatch the appointed victim, they saw some pieces of wood lying on the reef, and, on examination, found they were parts of the wreck of a foreign ship. In one of the planks they discovered a bolt, or large spike nail, and on separating it from the wood, soon perceived that it was sufficiently hard to answer the purpose of a gouge, without killing one of the party to obtain such an instrument. This was immediately reported to the chief, and all now rejoiced in the prospect of being able to return home whenever the westerly wind should set in. After sharpening the spike nail they accomplished their work, and ultimately, a favourable wind springing up, they launched their canoe, and reached Tahiti in safety. The man condemned to be sacrificed was thus unexpectedly allowed to live, and the spike used instead of the bone of his leg was the first piece of iron the natives ever saw."—pp. 110, 111.

We extract an account of the difficulties which these early missionaries were called to encounter:—

"In their labours they met with little to cheer and much to discourage, during this and many subsequent years. Sometimes a few of those whom they addressed, either in familiar conversation or more public discourse, would listen with attention, or express their belief that their statements were true, but far more frequently the natives evinced a degree of aversion almost amounting to hatred to their instructions. Sometimes when their arrival in a village had been cordially welcomed, as soon as the inhabitants ascertained the object of their visit, some immediately left them, and others indicated, in no equivocal manner, their desire for their departure; at other times, when with great labour they had gone to every house, and personally invited the people to come, they found only four or five at the place appointed. Sometimes the natives would bring a number of deformed and diseased persons, set them before the missionaries, and tell them to preach to them; at other times they would endeavour to irritate them by ascribing their coming among them to the most unworthy motives, frequently telling them they did not want their instructions, and that as their own country produced no breadfruit, or cocoa nuts, or plantains, or arrow-root, it must be a poor country, and that the missionaries had in reality come for the sake of the provisions Tahiti afforded. Frequently they would ridicule every sentence they uttered, or bring their dogs or their cocks, and set them to fighting close by the place where the missionaries were preaching, and occasionally a number of areois would commence their pantomimic games in the immediate vicinity, when those who had stood around the missionary only to ridicule or insult him, would turn with avidity to the areois, deriving interest and pleasure from their exhibitions of wretchedness and folly."—pp. 162, 163.

The circumstances which turned this field of desolation into a garden rich with moral verdure, and made Tahiti a name to excite joy and praise, are extremely well related, though we have not time to extract them.

The fourteenth chapter contains a summary of the recent events which have occurred in relation to these islands. It is calmly and temperately written, and worthy of being consulted by all who would form a correct opinion of the points at issue.

The latter part of the volume chiefly relates to the ultra-Ganges mission, and imparts much information which we are glad to receive.

Those who look for the enunciation of great principles will scarcely find them in this work of Mr Ellis. The difficulties which suggest themselves relative to the progress of the London Mission, are generally passed over without much note or comment. We have said that we shall not now enter upon them, but shall content ourselves with wishing Mr Ellis's book an extensive circulation.

Christian Ethics; or Moral Philosophy on the Principles of Divine Revelation. (Congregational Lecture.) By RALPH WARDLAW, D.D. Fourth Edition. Jackson and Walford. 1844. pp. 486.

It is now too late in the day to enter on an elaborate critique of this production; it has already found its way, and, if it does not display a metaphysical genius equal to that of Edwards, possesses a clearness and acuteness, a sobriety and tone of religious sentiment, entitling it to endure. The reprint is beautifully executed, and in a cheap form; showing that the gentlemen of the Congregational Union are not *always* the enemies of cheap literature. Why should they be ever so? That they have the right, we admit; that they may have reasons which do not appear on the surface, we can believe also. But will they never be persuaded?

Spectacle Secrets; by GEORGE COX. Second Edition 1844. pp. 66.

This is a well-directed joust against the tribe of puffers in general, and spectacle puffers in particular. If the quinquagenarian, or the *quarta-quinque-genarian* will but condescend to read this pamphlet before purchasing his first shagreen, he may not save his money it is true, but he may save his eye-sight, which we apprehend to be, at least, of nearly as much consequence.

A Book by the Way; extracts from the Diary of HANNAH KILHAM. London: Gilpin, Bishopsgate street. 1844.

A GRACEFUL memoir of a female member of the Society of Friends.

The Pilgrim's Progress; by JOHN BUNYAN. With a Memoir of the Author's Life, by the Rev. J. SCOTT, and Illustrative Notes by the Editor. Arnold, Paternoster row. 1844. pp. 192.

JOHN BUNYAN! What form is there in which so grave a wit—so poetical a prose writer—so religious a dramatist—so amusing an utilitarian, is not welcome! From the antique illustrations which in our infant days were wont to represent the pilgrim as some traveling pedlar with his burden of sin upon his back, down to those in which Martin's grandeur or Stoddart's genius have wrought for its pages—all is acceptable to us. We fear not chasing when the gold is so fine. Here we have our old friends the pilgrims in a guise that does the heart good to look at them, and confers no small honour on Messrs Blackburn and Pardon's printing establishment. We can scarcely see how this edition can suit any illustrations (its professed object), but it is admirably adapted to those of Mr Selous, published by the Art Union. A hasty view of these scarcely warrants our giving a deliberate opinion of their merits—but with some of them we were much delighted. At present we will content ourselves with saying that this work is in every way worthy of its intended companionship, and we advise our readers to lose no time in publishing the banns between them. Two vignettes given with the work are in excellent keeping with the style of Mr Selous' engravings. An admirable portrait of Bunyan in his after years, and during his imprisonment, introduces the volume. An article on Bunyan in the "Penny Cyclopædia" pronounces his "Pilgrim's Progress" to be, according to the writer's estimate, "mean, jejune, and wearisome." It is well that that work has some redeeming matter. Such a sentiment is not to be disproved: as well might one attempt to show that there is no truth in the blind man's conjecture that the colour scarlet resembles the sound of a trumpet. Whatever may be his *metier*, it is evident that poetry is not.

The Salvation of Israel. A Sermon, on Behalf of the British Association for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Jews. By the Rev. GEO. SMITH, minister of Trinity chapel, Poplar. Aylott and Jones pp. 47.

A CONCISE and clear statement of the claims of the Jewish cause. We believe these claims to have been fearfully neglected, and heartily wish that this pamphlet may accomplish its benevolent design of awaking attention to so great a subject.

Rome and the Reformation; or, a Tour in the South of France. A letter to the Rev. Richard Burgess, B.D. By J. H. MERLE D'AUBIGNE, D.D. Seeley and Co. pp. 69.

A STRIKING anti-papery tract, suggested by the author's recent travels, and containing much of the *debris* of his recent historical researches. It will be sooner read than forgotten.

Thirty-Ninth Report of the British and Foreign School Society. London, 1844.

It is a pleasant thing, in this noisy, jostling, selfish world, to turn aside for a time from political strife and denominational zeal, to observe the workings of pure benevolence and holy charity, quietly and unobtrusively pursuing the even tenor of their way. The efforts of party, whether in the world or the church, maintaining the right against open foe or erring brother, may excite a keener interest, and more strongly stir the passions; but of these the mind grows weary, and it yearns to repose in more peaceful scenes; even as the eye of the traveler gladly turns from the mountain, the ravine, and the torrent—the exciting in natural scenery—to the sweet fields, where the quiet cattle crop the green herbage, or the reaper gathers in the golden grain. It is no wonder that a lover of peace, like the mild Melancthon, should sometimes regard it as one of the great blessings of a future state, that there will be freedom from the asperity of conflicting opinions and angry debate. It is good, no doubt, to be jealous for the truth, and this is the world in which we are called upon to contend for it; but it is good also to preserve the unity of the church and the bond of charity. The oneness of the church must, however, be sought, not so much in sameness of opinion, as in identity of feeling and joint action. If there is, therefore, any work of mercy, any plan for lessening human suffering—for raising poor degraded man

to his true position—that does not exclusively connect itself with any peculiar political or religious creeds—in such a work, for the sake of all that is lovely and all that is holy, let the wise and the good heartily and unitedly labour. Many are the differences of opinion—splitting society into parties and sects—keeping brethren aloof from each other—fostering erroneous views and suspicious feelings. They cannot be got rid of; but the spirit of wisdom, and a sound mind, would ameliorate their working, and counteract, as much as possible, their evil tendency. Nothing so well secures this end as engaging together in works of benevolence and piety. Then men, who differ in opinion, find that their hearts beat in unison, friendly interchange follows, and those who before repelled each other, are drawn together by the cords of brotherhood. Such a work is that which is, and has long been, pursued by the benevolent, peaceful, and catholic society whose report is now before us. The immense worth of the object at which it aims—imparting knowledge, secular and spiritual, to the poor and degraded wherever they are found—the unexceptionable simplicity of the means it employs; drawing all its religious doctrines from the fountain of truth—and the union which it promotes by its principles being such as to include men of every opinion in politics and of every name in the Christian church—all conspire to win for it our warmest regard. We have long thought that this society has not had the support it deserves from the nation and the church. We are glad to find, however, that its prospects are now brightening—that its income has increased—that the number of new schools opened on its principles is of late unusually large—and that its operations are successfully extending. It would give us pleasure to present some extracts from its admirably-written report; but for the sake of brevity we confine ourselves to one of a few lines:—

"The education of the people, in its highest and best sense, can be accomplished only by the people. It is their proper duty—their inalienable right; and well it is for them—for all—that it cannot be so effectually accomplished by any other agency. A government may bring power to bear upon the work, and it may do so with the precision and unity of a single mind; but if it cannot secure the co-operation of the people, all its power will be weakness, and all its unity of purpose utterly unavailing."—p. 48.

We would recommend our readers to procure this interesting and excellent report. Its perusal cannot fail to please, and we hope it will impart benefit.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

1. *The Calcutta Melodies.* By the late Rev. J. LAWSON.
2. *The Antichrist of St John.* By C. R. CAMERON, M.A.
3. *Memoir of Mrs Innes, of Edinburgh.*
4. *Poems.* By JAMES HEDDERWICK.
5. *The Baptisms of Scripture Unfolded.* By SARAH BULL.

Religious Intelligence.

MEETING OF THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION AT NORWICH.

For the following brief report of the deliberations of the Congregational Union at Norwich, which commenced on Wednesday morning last, we are indebted to the *Patriot* of Monday:—

Notwithstanding the unfavourableness of the weather, there was a numerous assemblage of ministers and gentlemen from the metropolis, Birmingham, Manchester, Derby, from Cambridgeshire, Kent, Wiltshire, and other counties, as well as from the East Anglian churches; and the public meetings in the evening were densely thronged.

The discourse introductory to the meetings of the assembly was preached by the Rev. John Burnet, of Camberwell, on Tuesday evening. On the following morning, the conference was opened, the Rev. Dr H. F. Burder, of Hackney, presiding. The first business was, the receiving the report of a deputation appointed to visit South Wales last June, which was brought up and read by the Rev. Henry Richard, of Marlborough chapel, London. This highly valuable document we hope to be able to lay entire before our readers. It will be found to contain, in addition to much statistical information, the best account that we have seen of the actual state of at least the southern portion of the principality. Among other facts, the report states, that there are in Wales no fewer than 2,000 places of worship belonging to the evangelical dissenters, of which 630 have been erected by the congregational body; and 500 of these have been either built or enlarged within the last forty years. When the extreme, the almost inconceivable poverty of the people is taken into account, this display of the energy and elasticity of the voluntary principle must be regarded as without a parallel, and as putting to shame the comparatively feeble efforts of the wealthier portion of the body. The strong claims of the Welsh churches to aid and sympathy were eloquently pleaded, in connexion with the statement, that the English language is rapidly spreading, and that other social changes are in progress, which render educational efforts and a well-trained ministry more than ever necessary to supply the place of the religious enthusiasm and extraordinary revivals of a former day, and to counteract the active causes of social disorganisation.

A second paper was subsequently read by the Rev. JOHN BLACKBURN, on the statistics of the colleges belonging to the independent denomination. After giving a brief historical sketch of the rise and progress of these institutions, now twelve in number, the report entered into calculations, from which it appears, that, taking the English churches which are able to support pastors at 2,000 (out of 2,567), and the average term of pastoral service at 33 years, about 61 ministers would be required annually to keep up the existing number, exclusive of the wants of new congregations, of missions, and of the colonies. There are, at present, in all the independent colleges, 235 students, whose average period of study is four years. About 58, therefore, are sent forth every year; and about 10, it is supposed, may be

added to this number, to allow for those who enter upon the ministry without passing through the colleges. According to this calculation, the supply and the demand would seem at present nearly to balance each other; but in the course of the discussion which ensued, it was suggested that, in order to secure a supply of efficient men, a larger number must be admitted into the colleges, than can be expected to prove fully competent for the ministry; a deduction must also be made for those students who, from illness or other causes, never can engage in pastoral service. Add to this, that the term of service was thought to be taken at too high an average; while many colleges are extending the term of preparatory study. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, the actual supply must be regarded as still inadequate to meet the wants of existing churches. But the more immediate purpose of the paper was, to suggest considerations bearing upon the efficiency of the theological training of the students in these institutions, and to recommend the holding of a conference of representatives from the managing committees and tutors of the several colleges, on the several matters adverted to; which recommendation was, after a very interesting discussion, adopted by the meeting. A resolution was accordingly passed, instructing the committee of the Union "to submit, in the most respectful manner, to the consideration of the authorities of the various colleges, the expediency of convening such a conference of their representatives." We are pleased to find that experience has allayed the morbid apprehensions which the very idea of such conferences had inspired. Two or three years ago, the tutors of Spring Hill college proposed, by private circular, a conference for this very object; but the invitation was not responded to. Among other important subjects, the following were adverted to as deserving consideration:—first, the expediency of opening the colleges to a certain proportion of lay students, who might wish to avail themselves of such literary advantages, as in the older academies; secondly, the making some provision for extending the period of residence in the college, in favour of young men who shall have completed the course of study with honour, previously to their settlement, in order to lessen the temptation to enter into premature engagements; and, thirdly, the formation of a council, to consist of ministers appointed severally by all the colleges, to give certificates of proficiency in biblical and theological studies, in the same manner as the university of London examines for matriculation and honours in secular learning. At present our students, while undergoing a stringent ordeal in order to graduate in the university, are subjected to only a private college examination in what ought to be their main studies; and there is no small danger lest the theological course should consequently be slighted. As some difference of opinion is likely to arise upon these points, we have thought it may be useful to call attention to them in order that they may receive calm and patient deliberation from all who are interested in the efficiency of our academical system.

A third paper was read by the Rev. ALGERNON WELLS, on the important duty of increased efforts for the religious good of the British people. This warm-hearted, patriotic appeal was adopted, and ordered to be printed for as wide a circulation as possible. This closed the business of the first sitting; but, after the elegant collation provided by the hospitality of the Norwich friends, the Rev. JAMES SHERMAN was afforded the opportunity of bringing forward a plan for promoting the formation of congregational benefit societies, to which he has been directing his attention with a view to encourage their establishment on safe and equitable principles. He was supported by the Rev. Dr CAMPBELL, who, both in his "Jethro" and in the *Christian Witness*, has urged the importance of this subject. It was, after some conversation, referred to a sub-committee.

A public meeting was held in the evening, at Princes Street chapel; Thomas Brightwell, Esq. (late mayor of Norwich), in the chair. A short paper having been read, explanatory of the constitution, objects, and proceedings of the Union, a series of corresponding resolutions were moved and seconded by the Rev. Dr H. F. Burder, Mr Josiah Conder, the Rev. J. A. James, the Rev. J. Massie, the Rev. J. Blackburn, and the Rev. Andrew Reed, jun. For the substance of these addresses, we refer to the report in another part of our columns.

On Thursday morning the business of the assembly was resumed. The greater part of the sitting was occupied with the consideration of plans for raising funds in aid of the Home, Irish, and Colonial missions, and for the formation and distribution of a fund accruing from the profits of the publications of the Union, in aid of aged ministers. Much valuable information was elicited in the course of the somewhat desultory and free conversation which arose out of these proposals; and the resolutions, after thorough discussion, were adopted with the same cordial unanimity which distinguished the whole proceedings. Subsequently, the Rev. Robert Ainslie, the newly-appointed secretary to the central committee on general education, brought up a report of progress; and a resolution was passed, cordially welcoming him to his office. Thus closed the business of the session. After the collation, the customary acknowledgments were made to the reverend chairman, the preacher, and the friends whose cordial hospitality had provided for the accommodation of the ministers and delegates. In the evening, a public meeting was held at Princes Street chapel, in aid of British missions—Mr Brightwell in the chair. The eloquent speeches of Mr Sherman, Mr Burnet, Mr Elliott, of Devizes, and Dr Campbell, enchaind the attention of a crowded auditory till near ten o'clock, and the meeting appeared even

then to separate with reluctance. The impression left by the whole of the two days' proceedings will, we are persuaded, not speedily be effaced.

The following were the resolutions passed at the two public meetings:—

"That the present meeting is deeply impressed with the value and excellence of Christian union in general, and in particular distinctly recognises the eminent advantages to be derived from an extended confederation of churches of the congregational faith and order for mutual improvement, combined strength, and common objects, provided such union be so constituted as to give entire security that the several independency of the united churches will be in no way invaded by it: and this meeting, believing the constitution of the Congregational Union of England and Wales to be such as will both secure the advantages and avoid the dangers of confederacy among independent churches, gives to that Union its cordial approbation and support.

"That this meeting would remark with peculiar interest, that it is assembled in a district of our favoured country, sacred to independents, as the scene, more than two centuries ago, of some of the earliest churches and sufferings of their fathers, whom persecution drove from the neighbouring coasts to seek an asylum in Holland; and while the meeting rejoices exceedingly in the advance made by religious freedom and the rights of conscience in these days, as compared with the stormy times in which conscientious Christian confessors of every name were found faithful unto death, it would also devoutly bless God that he has preserved the independent churches of Britain, and of the East Anglian districts in particular, sound in the great doctrines of the Christian faith, and stedfast in their testimony for primitive church principles, through so long a tract of time, and so many changing and trying scenes.

"That this meeting regards with peculiar satisfaction the proposal to appropriate the entire profits of the publications of the Union as a fund in aid of aged ministers; and in order to promote this excellent design, the pastors and deacons present engage to use their best influence with their respective churches for securing to the Union a contributed income adequate to its current expenditure, that the profits of publications may be appropriated, without any deduction, for that object, entirely to the fund for aged ministers; and in order both to render that fund as large as possible, and to diffuse intelligence and a public spirit throughout the churches, this meeting will exert itself to give the widest circulation possible to the several publications of the Union.

"That this meeting, deeply impressed with the conviction, that the present means of Christian instruction in this country are very far short of the moral and spiritual necessities of the people, considers it a sacred duty to sustain, by its contributions and its prayers, the Home Missionary Society, as the most important institution in connexion with the congregational churches of England and Wales, at present employed in this country, in diffusing the light of the gospel, and checking the progress of error.

"That, whilst this meeting would be suitably affected by the many social wrongs of which its fellow-subjects in Ireland may have to complain, it must still express its deep conviction that the most fruitful source of many evils afflicting that injured country is the system of superstitious which holds in bondage seven millions of the population; and for which no adequate remedy can be found but the faithful preaching of the gospel of Christ; and would, therefore, most affectionately urge the pastors and churches of Britain to render more efficient aid to the Irish Evangelical Society—an institution which has been honoured of God to effect great and extensive good in that important and interesting portion of the empire, and which is still, amidst many difficulties, assiduously labouring to disseminate the great truths of the gospel, in connexion with the distinctive principles of the congregational body.

"That the British colonies present a noble field for the missionary enterprise of the congregational churches of this country, as those settlements bid fair to become great and influential communities in future ages; and in the judgment of this meeting the plans hitherto adopted, and the success already secured in the operations of the Colonial Missionary Society, entitle that institution to all the assistance which its pressing pecuniary difficulties so urgently require for it."

COUNTERSLIP SABBATH AND BRITISH SCHOOLS, BRISTOL.—The building recently erected for the purposes of a Sabbath school in connexion with Counterslip chapel, and for a day school on the principles of the British and Foreign School Society, was opened on Wednesday, October 2. The school room will accommodate about 500 scholars, and the basement and middle floors are occupied as corn warehouses by Messrs Proctor and Shoard. The opening was celebrated by a public breakfast in the school room, to which about 300 persons sat down; and among the assembly were numerous ministers and members of the principal congregations of dissenters in this city. The chair was taken by R. Leonard, Esq., and addresses were delivered by the following ministers:—Messrs Stanley, Jack, J. Aldis of London, G. H. Davis, Probert, Glanville, Richard Ash, Esq., and J. J. Budgett, Esq. In the course of the day a subscription was made, amounting to upwards of £350, including £100 from the Chairman.

BETHEL, CARNARVONSHIRE.—The anniversary of the above-mentioned independent chapel was held on the 1st and 2nd instant. The public services were engaged in by Messrs Jones, Capel Helyg; Thomas, Talysam; Ellis, Rhoslan; Thomas, Beaumaris; Williams, Carnarvon; Parry, Wem; Jones, Sirhowy; Roberts, Llanddennant; and James, Rhosymurch. The chapel was densely crowded throughout, and the interesting and impressive sermons were listened to with profound attention. Hundreds can testify that it was good to be there. The hymns were given out by Mr D. Griffith, jun. The collections were liberal, and it was said that the surplus thereof would be applied to the extension of the burial ground adjoining the chapel. Mr Griffith, the minister of the place, in acknowledging the zeal and kindness of the church and congregation on the occasion, remarked, that it is now thirty years since he first came to settle among them.

BYTHORN, HUNTINGDONSHIRE.—On Thursday, September 26, Mr Reuben Turner was publicly recognised as pastor of the Baptist church at Bythorn. Mr Wallis, of Riseley, commenced the service by reading the scriptures and prayer; Mr Young, of Thrapstone, stated the nature of a gospel church; Mr May, of Burton Latimer, asked the usual questions, and received Mr T.'s confession of faith; Mr Walcott, of Stanwick, offered prayer on his behalf; Mr Jenkinson, of Kettering, gave the charge, from Heb. xii. 2; and Mr Manning, of Spaldwick, concluded the morning service. In the afternoon, Mr Brooks, of Aldwinkle, read and prayed; Mr Newth, of Oundle, preached to the people, from Hosea xiv. 5-7; and Mr Whittemore, of Rushden, concluded. In the evening, a public meeting was held on behalf of the Baptist Missionary Society. The whole of the services were numerously attended and highly interesting.

NEWPORT, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Mr B. Woodman has received a unanimous invitation to the congregational church at Newport, Gloucestershire, for twelve months, and hopes to commence his labours there on Lord's day, 3rd November.

ST AUSTELL, CORNWALL.—A bazaar, to aid the baptist church in their effort to free their chapel from debt, was held in the Town hall, on the 24th and 25th September. The spacious and lofty hall, which is 46 feet long and 32 feet wide, was decorated with fir trees and flowers—the former, standing in their natural growth, had a very pleasing effect both on the appearance and sound of the room: delight and surprise were expressed by many who had not before seen its interior. The tables, ranged on either side and at the end, were well stocked with useful and ornamental articles: fruits and refreshments were not lacking. This spirited effort was well patronised, not only by friends of all denominations in the town and immediate vicinity, but also by many from the neighbouring towns. After five o'clock on the 24th, additional tables were laid, and upwards of 200 persons partook of a sumptuous tea. Up to last June, the debt had not been less than £120, in which month applications were made to friends in Bristol, and a few towns in Devonshire, by which it was reduced to about £65, which sum is now raised by the bazaar, teas, and a finishing subscription amongst the friends in attendance at the chapel. On the removal of the tea things, on the 24th, several ministers and friends of different denominations addressed the meeting, which appeared much gratified by their extempore and appropriate speeches. The friends interested are truly thankful for the great kindness manifested towards them on this occasion.

ASHBURTON, DEVON.—On Sunday evening last, Oct. 13th, Mr W. P. Davies, the respected minister of the independent chapel here, delivered his farewell sermon. Previous to the commencement of the evening service, the spacious chapel was crowded to excess by a most respectable congregation. Mr Davies took his text from Acts xx. 26, 27, 28, and part of 32nd verses, also 2 Corinthians xiii. part of the 11th verse. He adverted to the solemn occasion of being about to bid the members of his church and congregation adieu, after having spent above eleven years with them as their pastor, in harmony and love. His discourse was listened to with profound attention, and many a tear was shed during the interesting discourse, which lasted above an hour. At the close of the sermon, the congregation stood up and sung the 424th hymn of Dobell's Selection. Mr Davies leaves here to engage in an appointment with the church and congregation of Jewin street chapel, London.

BIRTH.

Oct. 15, at Lavender hill, the lady of JOSEPH GURNEY, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 3, at the general baptist chapel, Wimeswold, Mr GEORGE BARRS, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, to HARRIET, eldest daughter of the late B. PRATT, gent., of Hoton.

Oct. 12, at Angel street chapel, Worcester, by Dr Redford, Mr HENRY KENT LOCKWOOD, of London, to SARAH, youngest daughter of Mr Samuel TILLEY, of Diglis, Worcester.

Oct. 15, at the independent chapel, Olney, Bucks, Mr FREDERICK WHITLOCK, timber merchant, Woburn, to ANN, eldest daughter of James PERRY, Esq., of Lavendon mills.

Oct. 16, at Meeting-house alley chapel, Portsea, Mr HENRY ABRAHAM, of the above place, to Miss LYDIA CROSS, of Botley, Hants.

Oct. 15, at the old independent chapel, Ware, Mr GEORGE SMALL, to Miss MARY SMITH.

Oct. 15, at the independent chapel, Chesterfield, Mr T. MOORLEY, Trowey, to Miss MARY FOX, daughter of Mr W. FOX, Eckington. At the same time and place, her sister, Miss HANNAH FOX, to Mr S. Renshaw, Ridgeway moor.

Oct. 17, by license, at the independent chapel, Fareham, Hants, Mr JOHN GOULD, son of Mr Gould, of Newport, Isle of Wight, to ANNE LUCRETIA WOOLDRIDGE, second daughter of Mr Wooldridge, of Wickham, Hants.

DEATHS.

Recently, at her residence, at Haggerstone, Miss FANNY HOLCROFT, daughter of the late Thomas Holcroft. She was the authoress of several works of fiction, and died most deeply regretted by all who knew her.

Oct. 9, at Margate, in the 83rd year of his age, Mr THOMAS YOUNG, the venerable minister of the Countess of Huntingdon's chapel in that place.

Oct. 12, at Blenheim palace, the Duchess of MARLBOROUGH. Her grace had only returned home the preceding evening from a visit to her sister, Lady Faversham, in Yorkshire. Her grace, who was born on the 29th of March, 1798, was eldest daughter of George, eighth Earl of Galloway, and was married to the present duke on the 11th of January, 1819.

Oct. 15, at Grantham, after a painful illness, WILLIAM HIGHMAN, Esq., surgeon, many years a member of the independent church in that town.

A BATTLE BETWEEN TWO HARES.—On Easter Sunday, in the afternoon, as I was proceeding with my brother-in-law, Mr Carr, to look at a wild duck's nest in an adjacent wood, we saw two hares fighting with inconceivable fury on the open ground, about 150 yards distant from us. They stood on their hind legs like two bull dogs, resolutely bent on destruction. Having watched them for about a quarter of an hour, we then entered the wood—I observing to

Mr Carr that we should find them engaged on our return. We stayed in the wood some ten minutes, and on leaving it we saw the hares still in desperate battle. They had moved along the hill side, and the grass was strongly marked with their down for a space of twenty yards. At last one of the sylvan warriors fell on its side, and never got upon its legs again. Its antagonist then retreated for a yard or so, stood still for a minute as if in contemplation, and then rushed vengeance on the fallen foe. This retreat and advance was performed many times; the conqueror striking its prostrate adversary with its fore feet, and clawing off great quantities of down with them. In the meantime the vanquished hare rolled over and over again, but could not recover the use of its legs, although it made several attempts to do so. Its movements put us in mind of a drunken man trying to get up from the floor after a hard night in the alehouse. It now lay still on the ground effectually subdued, while the other continued its attacks upon it with the fury of a little demon. Seeing that the fight was over, we approached the scene of action—the conqueror retiring as we drew near. I took up the fallen combatant just as it was breathing its last. Both its sides had been completely bared of fur, and large patches of down had been torn from its back and belly. It was a well-conditioned buck hare, weighing, I should suppose, from seven to eight pounds.—*Waterton's Essays on Natural History.*

Trade and Commerce.

LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, October 18.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to the act of 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 85:—

Baptist chapel, Highgate, Middlesex.

Baptist meeting house, Hook Norton, Oxfordshire.

BANKRUPTS.

CHEQUER, WILLIAM, 248, Blackfriars road, saddler, Oct. 29, Nov. 30: solicitor, Mr Nind, 4, Clement's lane, Lombard street.

FOOTNER, ROBERT, Lynton, Hampshire, cabinet maker, Oct. 30, Dec. 4: solicitors, Messrs Morris and Co., Moorgate street chambers.

HILL, WILLIAM, Woolwich, Kent, builder, Oct. 29, Dec. 4: solicitor, Mr Hughes, Chapel court, Bedford row.

PERKINS, BRISSELS, and SARAH WOOLLEY, Stamford, Lincolnshire, drapers, Oct. 25, Dec. 5: solicitors, Messrs Read and Shaw, Friday street.

RICHARDSON, WILLIAM, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, glass manufacturer, Oct. 31, Dec. 9: solicitors, Messrs Shaw and Newstead, Ely place, London; Mr Ralph Walters, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

ROGERS, CHARLES, 43, Bishopsgate street Within, saddler, Oct. 29, Nov. 29: solicitors, Messrs Morris and Co., Moorgate street chambers.

SMITH, THOMAS, sen., Minto street, Bermondsey, wool manufacturer, Oct. 25, Nov. 28: solicitor, Mr Burbidge, Hatton garden.

DIVIDENDS.

William Henry Nash and William Gardiner, Exeter, drapers, first div. of 7s. 4d. in the pound, payable any Wednesday.

William Henry Nash, Exeter, draper, first div. of 1s. 8d. in the pound, payable any Wednesday.—Elizabeth Hayward, Castle Heddingham, Essex, innkeeper, first div. of 9d. in the pound, payable any Wednesday.—John Cooper, Stoney lane, Southwark, wheelwright, first div. of 3s. 6d. in the pound, payable any Wednesday.—George Cleverley, Calne, Wiltshire, builder, sec. div. of 7s. 6d. in the pound, payable Oct. 23, and any subsequent Wednesday.—John Bennett, Manchester, calico printer, third div. of 6d. in the pound, payable any Tuesday.—John Rutter Lamb, Pilkington, Lancashire, calico printer, first and final div. of 1s. 6d. in the pound, payable any Tuesday.—Stephen Meridith, Liverpool, linen draper, first div. of 3s. 2d. in the pound, payable any Wednesday.

Tuesday, October 22nd.

BANKRUPTS.

ASHMAN, JAMES, Bath, innkeeper, Nov. 11, Dec. 5: solicitor, Mr Shattock, Bath.

BROOME, WILLIAM, Oxford street, draper, Nov. 6, Dec. 3: solicitors, Messrs H. W. and W. C. Sole, Aldermanbury.

BROOME, WILLIAM, and HARDY, WILLIAM, Oxford street, drapers, Nov. 6, Dec. 3: solicitors, Messrs Reed and Shaw, Friday street, Cheapside.

COOLEY, MARY, Spalding, Lincolnshire, tailor, Nov. 2, 29: solicitors, Messrs Simcox, Brothers, Birmingham.

FLANNERY, THOMAS, Bath, tailor, Nov. 4, Dec. 3: solicitors, Messrs Whittington and Co., Bristol.

TILL, CHARLES, Salisbury and Andover, linen draper, Oct. 30, Dec. 5: solicitor, Mr A. Jones, Size lane.

WESTRUPP, WALTER, and COOKESIDE, THOMAS MARTIN, New Crane, Shadwell, and Northfleet, Kent, millers, Nov. 6, Dec. 11: solicitors, Messrs Shearman and Slater, Great Tower street.

WILLET, JOSEPH, Coggeshall, Essex, leather cutter, Oct. 30, Dec. 5: solicitor, Mr Thomas Lott, Bow lane.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

HAY, JAMES, Musselburgh, smith, Oct. 30, Nov. 27.

LEACH, DANIEL, Cambeltown, Inverness-shire, merchant, Oct. 29, Nov. 18.

MILLER, ANDREW, and GARDINER, JAMES, Stirling, manufacturers, Oct. 28, Nov. 18.

MACINTOSH, DANIEL, sen., Grahamston, Falkirkshire, japan manufacturer, Oct. 29, Nov. 19.

WEBSTER, WILLIAM, Old Meldrum, Aberdeenshire, merchant, Oct. 28, Nov. 18.

DIVIDENDS.

John Whitley, Liverpool, money scrivener: 1d., Oct. 30, or any Wednesday.—Jordan and Magrath, Liverpool, merchants: 11d., Oct. 30, or any Wednesday.—T. Evans, Denbigh, scrivener: 3s. 1d., Oct. 30, or any Wednesday.—Ryce Davies, Abercarn, Monmouthshire, grocer: 1s. 6d., Oct. 23, or any Wednesday.—S. B. Lines, Oldbury, Shropshire, grocer: 1s. 9d., Oct. 23, or any Wednesday.—J. Dixon, Wellington, Shropshire, mercer: 1s. 1d., Oct. 23, or any Thursday.—C. Scott, Newcastle-under-Lyne, currier: 1s. 9d., on any Tuesday.—P. R. Atcherley: 1d., on any Thursday.—B. Smith: 8d., on any Thursday.

BRITISH FUNDS.

There has been somewhat more fluctuation in the English funds during the past week; and but little business is doing.

3 per cent. Consols. 100 1/2

4 per cent. Consols. 100 1/2

5 per cent. Consols. 100 1/2

3 per cent. Reduced. 99 1/2

New 3 1/2 per cent. 102 1/2

Long Annuities. 12 1/2

Bank Stock. 206

India Stock. 288

Exchequer Bills. 76pm

India Bonds. 96pm

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Austrian. 114

Belgian. 104

Brazilian. 86

Buenos Ayres. 37

Columbian. 144

Danish. 89

Dutch 2 1/2 per cent. 62 1/2

Ditto 5 per cent. 98 1/2

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, Oct. 21.

There was but a small supply of English wheat this morning, which was cleared off at fully the prices of this day's night; and there has been a free sale for the best descriptions. In foreign wheat not much doing, but the sales that were made were at full prices.

The supply of malting and grinding barley was short; the best qualities of the former were sold at 1s. per quarter advance, and the latter fully maintained our last currency.

Oats in good supply, principally from Ireland; the sale was a fair one, and an advance of 6d. per quarter was obtained.

Beans and peas of all sorts were more inquired after, and must be noted 1s. per quarter dearer.

Wheat, Red New .. 41 to 46

Fine .. 44 to 51

White .. 43 to 48

Fine .. 50 to 55

Flour, per sack .. 33 to 47

Barley .. 24 to 27

Malting .. 34 to 40

Beans, Pigeon .. 32 to 36

Harrow .. 31 to 34

Oats, Feed .. 18 to 20

Fine .. 21 to 22

Poland .. 21 to 23

Potato .. 21 to 23

Wheat, Red New .. 41 to 46

Fine .. 44 to 51

White .. 43 to 48

Fine .. 50 to 55

Flour, per sack .. 33 to 47

Barley .. 24 to 27

Malting .. 34 to 40

Beans, Pigeon .. 32 to 36

Harrow .. 31 to 34

Oats, Feed .. 18 to 20

Fine .. 21 to 22

Poland .. 21 to 23

Potato .. 21 to 23

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White .. 43 to 48

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Malting .. 34 to 40

Beans, Pigeon .. 32 to 36

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SECOND APPLICATION. NO FATHER! NO MOTHER!

TO the GOVERNORS and SUBSCRIBERS
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—Your vote and interest are respectfully solicited on behalf of
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hours. He has no relative to protect him but an uncle in poor
circumstances, who has two children and an aged mother solely
to support, and partly the brother of the applicant. He has
been nearly 7 years in the Infant Orphan Asylum, and, on ac-
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was noticed by more than forty organs of the liberal press
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such a mode of diffusing information on the subject of political
freedom, and justify the hope that its continuance for the ensu-
ing year may meet with the sanction and support of the public.
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ing the past year—a variety of details illustrating the inade-
quacy and inequality of our present representative system, and
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portion of its pages will be devoted to statistical information
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the radical reformer with a complete armoury of facts exposing
the corruption, immense expense, and pernicious influence upon
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almost independent of popular control. It is hoped that the
complete suffragist, the free trader, the opponent of state
churches, the friend of peace, and, in fact, all who desire a re-
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species."—*Scottish Congregational Magazine*.

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On the 31st will be published, price 6s., No. III. of the
NORTH BRITISH REVIEW.
To be continued Quarterly.

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- II. Sir Humphrey Davy.
- III. Foster's Lectures.
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- V. The Earl of Rosse's Reflecting Telescopes.
- VI. The United States of North America.
- VII. Twiss's Life of Lord Eldon.
- VIII. Post Office Espionage.

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Is an excellent and healthful substitute for Tea and Coffee, and
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To be prepared precisely the same as Coffee. The manufac-
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A Surgeon's Opinion of Dr Franklin's Domestic Beverage
Powder.

The following opinion was voluntarily communicated to Mr
ORLANDO ALLEN, Agent for the sale of the above-named Pow-
der, by Mr **HENRY HARRIS**, Surgeon, of Redruth, Cornwall:—
"Redruth, April 7th, 1843.

"My Dear Sir—I have used Franklin's Breakfast Powder,
and I have no hesitation in pronouncing it to be very good.

"I would recommend it to all persons who are delicate in
the stomach, labouring under dyspepsia, in preference to tea,
the intemperate use of which has injured thousands annually,
by affecting the nerves, disturbing the functions of the brain,
weakening the coats of the stomach, and otherwise enfeebling
the digestive organs, as well as destroying the healthy hue of
youthful and blooming faces.

"How many old wrinkled maids are there to be found through-
out her Majesty's dominions, who have made themselves look
aged and wrinkled by the imprudent use of tea, with all its
cupreous adulterations?

"I like the Breakfast Powder very much; it is wholesome,
nutritious, and economical; and I believe it only requires to be
known, when it will be generally made use of.

"I am, sir, yours respectfully,
"HENRY HARRIS."

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

Addressed by Mr **W. TUCKER**, of Westbury, Wilts, to the Pro-
prietor of Dr Franklin's Domestic Beverage Powder:—

"Sir—Since I posted my letter and order of yesterday, I
have had a still larger demand for the Beverage Powder. I
hear from all parties that they like it exceedingly; and I am
sure of many constant purchasers among the middle class. I
have not one pound on hand; I know not what to do about it.
I shall post this letter, and go at once to Trowbridge, to en-
deavour to borrow or buy some of your agent there. I
have a certain prospect of a large sale. Do not, therefore,
fail to send me off one cwt. immediately, or there will be great
disappointment. Yours, &c.,
"WILLIAM TUCKER.

"Warminster road, Westbury, Wilts."
[This letter was received about three weeks after Mr Tucker's
appointment to the agency, his first supply having been rapidly
bought up.]

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

Addressed by Mr **THOMAS CARTHEW**, of St Just, Cornwall:—

"Dear Sir—With this you will receive an order for one cwt.
more of your best quality Powder. I trust that you will for-
ward the same with the utmost dispatch. I have a large de-
mand for your Beverage Powder, and I can say, with **William**
Tucker, that I hear from all parties that they like it exceed-
ingly well, and prefer it to tea or coffee. And they also say
that, should the article be more generally known, it will be
used by every class of people. Some agents in the mines
have also testified their approval of it by buying some of the se-
cond and third time. They have also been recommending it
to the miners who work under their control. There will be
much disappointment unless you send immediately.
Yours, obediently,
"THOMAS CARTHEW."

[Received a fortnight after Mr Carthew had received his first
supply of one cwt.]

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